

Herald Tribune

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Algeria	6:00 PM	Paris	7:00 PM
Australia	2:00 PM	Rome	6:00 PM
Bahamas	2:00 PM	Tokyo	7:00 PM
Belgium	6:00 PM	Washington	6:00 PM
Canada	2:00 PM	Zurich	6:00 PM
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French Avoid Full Apology

Lange Wants Compensation, Agents Tried

PARIS — The French government told New Zealand on Monday that it regretted the sinking of the ship Rainbow Warrior but it avoided a full apology.

A chronology of the events that followed the Rainbow Warrior's sinking is on page 7.

ogy or a promise that the agents involved would be punished. The External Relations Ministry said that Prime Minister Laurent Fabius had sent a message to New Zealand's prime minister, David Lange, saying he was "truly sorry" for the damage to relations.

The message was given to Mr. Lange along with the text of a statement that Mr. Fabius made Sunday night admitting that agents of the General Directorate of External Security, France's principal foreign intelligence agency, had planted the bombs. The Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace environmentalist group's ship, sank in Auckland harbor on July 10.

But French concern over diplomatic damage is unlikely to satisfy demands by New Zealand and Australia that France prosecute the guilty agents and offer a full apology for the attack.

Mr. Fabius said Sunday that the agents involved would not be prosecuted because they had acted on orders.

Mr. Lange accused France of a "sordid act of international state-backed terrorism."

"Having elected to declare its direct responsibility, France knows what the consequences will be," he said. He defined them as compensation for the violation of New Zealand's sovereignty, for the death of one crewman on the ship, the cost of police investigations and the rescue of the ship. He said this would run into millions of dollars.

Mr. Lange predicted that France would retreat from protecting its agents, adding that the countries are not at war and that, therefore, orders were not a license to commit crimes in another country.

Last month, Mr. Fabius pledged to take immediate legal action if French citizens appeared involved. Commentators said the government backed off doing this because, if it brought the agents to trial, it would enrage the military and wreck 25 years of patient efforts to restore trust between the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Earthquake victims, among the 3,500 known dead, were buried Sunday at San Lorenzo cemetery near Mexico City, as rescue workers continued the search for survivors in the ruins of more than 400 buildings. Page 4.

Mexico Finds Some Hope Amid the Ruins

By Alma Guillermoprieto
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — A few days after the waves of the first earthquake rolled through here, Mexico's dazed residents finally have had time to survey their situation and take stock of what has been saved along with the losses.

Perhaps most important is the realization that the major part of the city survived intact after two earthquakes within 48 hours, Thursday and Friday, that measured 7.8 and 7.3 on the open-ended Richter scale.

Devastating damage was wrought on a few populous neighborhoods, but the quakes struck with almost finicky precision. While about half of the tourist area known as the Zona Rosa was shut down, waterless and dark, restaurants and boutiques on the other side of Niza Street, the major artery, were open for business.

The southern area of the city, which is generally greener, less populated and the favored place of residence of artists and intellectuals, was unscathed. In the colonial section of Coyoacan, the owner of a trendy

restaurant reported that business was brisk as usual.

Most importantly, the historic area of downtown Mexico City, with its palaces and convents, some from the 16th and 17th centuries, survived with relatively little damage, even though the buildings were at the heart of the area hardest hit.

Once again the architects of those massive monuments to the Spanish empire proved their worth.

A local newspaper, Excelsior, quoted Sun-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Deng's Policies Challenged Sharply At Close of China's Party Congress

By John Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Communist Party of China closed its national conference Monday with an unusual public airing of the policy differences between Deng Xiaoping, the reform-minded veteran who is the country's paramount leader, and more doctrinaire figures in the party hierarchy.

The conference was summoned by Mr. Deng to entrench his open-door economic policies in the five-year plan for 1986-1990, and to replace dozens of veterans with

middle-aged Deng loyalists at the top.

It ended on a discordant note as Chen Yun, a Marxist conservative, made a brusque speech that challenged Mr. Deng's position on agriculture, the play given to market forces in the economy and the downgrading of ideological indoctrination.

Some analysts read one section of Mr. Chen's speech as implying that Mr. Deng, 81, had been too autocratic in imposing his pragmatic, profit-oriented ideas on the party, but the context for this was not completely clear.

Mr. Deng defended his policies, telling the conference that the seven years of his stewardship had been one of the best periods the country has enjoyed since 1949. "We have set wrong things right," he said, referring to the scrapping of Mao's theories of class warfare in favor of policies that put the emphasis on economic well-being.

At the same time, Mr. Deng appeared to go out of his way to accommodate critics who have accused him of risking the revival of capitalism.

While promising that his policies "will by no means change," he conceded that there should be more study of Marxist theory, a crack-down on the import and production of undesirable products, and a fresh drive against "the pernicious influence of capitalism."

Mr. Chen, 80, sits with Mr. Deng on the five-member standing committee of the Politburo, the inner group that has a decisive policy voice. He has been Mr. Deng's most persistent critic at the top level, supporting moves away from the rigidities of the Mao era but cautioning against a wholesale abandonment of Marxist orthodoxy.

But until Monday's speech he had never challenged Mr. Deng so directly in public, nor so farly.

With Mr. Deng seated on the podium nearby, Mr. Chen quoted Mao to warn of possible social disorder if the rapid abandonment of agriculture by tens of millions of peasants is not abated.

Still more sharply he reminded delegates that "we are a Communist country," and said that central planning had to remain the pillar of the economy, not market regulation that meant "blindly allowing supply and demand to determine production."

An economist, Mr. Chen also said that reducing the influence of the party departments that deal with ideology and propaganda had been a mistake, leading to widespread speculation, swindling and bribery, as well as other illegalities in pursuit of personal gain.

There are now some party members who have forsaken socialism and Communist ideals and turned their backs on serving the people, he said.

In pursuit of their own selfish gain, they put money above all else regardless of the state's and people's interests, to the extent of violating the law and discipline," he added.

Mr. Chen even seemed to hint that Mr. Deng had enjoyed too free a hand in setting policy in recent years.

Addressing himself to the 64 younger officials promoted by the conference Sunday to the party's Central Committee, he urged them to follow the Marxist principle of democratic centralism, which theoretically provides for free-ranging discussion of policy combined with close adherence to decisions.

"Leading bodies at all levels must practice democracy fully and



Deng Xiaoping

take heed of the full range of opinions, especially differing ones," Mr. Chen said. "They should discharge their duties according to the party constitution. No individual should try to have the final say."

The criticism took an added edge with the fact that Mr. Chen, unlike some of Mr. Deng's critics, was a purge victim during the Cultural Revolution. He first was named to the Politburo in 1954, more than 20 years before Mr. Deng.

His importance was underlined last week when party spokesmen cited him and Mr. Deng as two leaders who were too important to join dozens of officials in their 70s and 80s who submitted their resignations from the Politburo and Central Committee. The others were replaced Sunday by the younger Deng loyalists.

In effect, ultimate authority now appears to be balanced finely between the two leaders, with the edge lying to Mr. Deng.

Mr. Deng's hand is expected to be strengthened further Tuesday when the new Central Committee names five to 10 new Politburo members, replacing the 10 veterans who resigned last week.

Dollar Takes Sharp Drop On World Money Markets

Reagan Acts To Reduce Unfair Trade

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Monday a package of trade actions which, with a coordinated international attack on the high dollar, are aimed at blunting a surge of protectionist pressures in Congress.

The new presidential proposals will make it easier for American companies and the U.S. government to pursue unfair trade complaints against foreign countries and to fight piracy and counterfeiting of intellectual property protected by patents and trademarks.

The proposals also call for a \$300-million fund to counter subsidized financing by other countries that mix aid and liberal credit terms to win contracts away from American companies.

The president's program appears to be a mix of proposals previously rejected by the administration. It includes the fund for mixed credits, a pledge to use more aggressively existing laws, and a request that Congress strengthen laws against unfair trade practices as subsidies and dumping.

"We will take all the action that is necessary to pursue our rights and interests in international commerce," and "to see that other nations live up to their obligations and their trade agreements with us," Mr. Reagan told a group of U.S. businessmen assembled Monday at the White House.

"I will not stand by and watch American businesses fail because



President Ronald Reagan announces trade package.

of unfair trading practices abroad," the president said. "I will not stand by and watch American workers lose their jobs because other nations do not play by the rules."

A senior administration official said none of the actions taken would begin easing the country's estimated \$150-billion trade deficit immediately. The official said it could take as long as a year to 18 months before the actions would show any effect.

The administration's moves, however, appeared aimed more at their immediate effect on bipartisan congressional pressure for the White House to do something about the loss of manufacturing jobs associated with the record trade deficits.

"What was announced today

Traders React As U.S. Vows To Intervene

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar fell sharply Monday on world currency markets against West European currencies and the Japanese yen, in direct response to the U.S. commitment made Sunday to force it down.

The agreement, reached in New York by finance ministers and central bankers from the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain and France, reflected a major shift in U.S. policy toward greater intervention in the markets. This has been urged for several years by the Europeans, notably France.

There appeared to have been no major intervention by central banks on Monday. The dollar's decline apparently was due to reaction by traders.

In London, the U.S. dollar lost about six cents against the British pound, nearly 14 pence against the Deutsche mark, 11 centimes against the Swiss franc and 40 centimes against the French franc. The Tokyo exchange was closed Monday. (Story, Page 17.)

The accord in New York also was aimed at providing joint political support for President Ronald Reagan's trade policy speech made in Washington on Monday. Mr. Reagan's speech was directed at protectionists in the United States, West Europe and Japan, and the reduction of the growing U.S. trade deficit which is being fueled by a strong dollar. European officials added:

Commenting on the drop in the dollar on Monday, Karl Otto Pöhl, president of West Germany's central bank, said he hoped the "change in the exchange rate will put up resistance to the protectionist threat" in the U.S. Congress. He said in an interview in Frankfurt that he viewed as particularly significant Washington's readiness to intervene in the exchange markets if necessary.

"What is new is that the U.S. has never said so in such a strong clear way," Mr. Pöhl said, adding, "This reflects a real change in attitude."

The broad agreement by the five governments to intervene in monetary markets was designed, he said, to "impress the financial markets that the central banks and governments, including the United States, care more about the exchange rate of the dollar than they did in the past."

Mr. Pöhl and other European finance officials said that they would not act in the markets with the dollar declining.

"There is no reason to do anything now," he said. "But if the dollar were to swing the other way around, I cannot say what we would do specifically."

However, Mr. Pöhl and other officials who attended the New York meeting made it clear that an intervention plan had been agreed upon and would be applied if the dollar rises again. Details of that agreement were not made public.

Intervention in the foreign exchange markets usually takes the form of large-scale selling of dollars by central banks, which have their own trading desks to place orders through dealers. According to currency experts, coordinated intervention works best when it catches traders by surprise, making it riskier for them to hold the currency under attack by the central banks.

"We do not comment with respect to when or how we intervene, which remains a policy choice," said the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, who organized the meeting.

Mr. Baker was widely praised by European officials for his role in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Who Gave the Orders? Last Question in Greenpeace Case

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government's admission that espionage agents sank the Greenpeace flagship in New Zealand has focused attention on a final unanswered question: Who ordered the operation?

In framing his reply and trying to limit the political damage to France and the Socialist government, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius must cope with challenges from the political opposition, the armed forces, the press and even members of his Socialist Party.

When Mr. Fabius revealed Sunday the "cruel truth" of French guilt, he may have been preparing French opinion for even more damaging admissions about his government's involvement and the attempted cover-up.

Indications so far, however, point to this government explanation: The sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland, for which suspicion was bound to fall on France, was ordered by intelligence officers seeking to heighten tension with New Zealand. Their minimal aim was to stiffen French determination to protect its strategic presence in the South Pacific. Their maximum goal was to embarrass the Socialists, government sources indicated.

By blowing up the ship in harbor rather than sabotaging it at sea, the French agents hoped to avoid loss of life. But the death of a photographer who was aboard the ship lent unexpected gravity to the operation and the government's failure to admit its involvement quickly has left it boxed in domestically and internationally.

The damage to the government's prestige will be tested

next week when President François Mitterrand meets the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in Paris. Mr. Mitterrand, who in the past has strongly criticized Soviet militarism and human rights abuses, may be less comfortable in that role this time: New Zealand has accused France of engaging in "state-sponsored terrorism."

Mr. Mitterrand's position was further damaged by the spectacle of French spies bungling in the Pacific and the government being defensive and awkward in its responses to press disclosures of the scandal.

Conservative opposition parties will exploit Mr. Mitterrand's discomfiture in parliamentary elections next March.

Mr. Fabius, who has not revealed which French officials ordered the sabotage, has promised to turn over the investigation to a parliamentary inquiry panel.

The government clearly hopes to this muzzle conservative criticism by making the opposition share the responsibility for any further public disclosures. Closer oversight of the intelligence services by Parliament, which has Communist members, has consistently been rejected by the government and is anathema to the French military.

But the Socialists, who are eager to avoid alienating the armed forces, have a margin for maneuver in appealing for national solidarity behind the army.

The neo-Gaullists, the principal opposition party, have suffered in the past their share of embarrassing spy scandals, including the 1965 abduction and death in France of Mehdi Ben Barka, a Moroccan leftist leader.

In addition, the neo-Gaullists

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

Eureka Is Moving Forward on a Cautious Track

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Much uncertainty still surrounds Eureka, France's bold initiative to stimulate Western European cooperation in high technology, but the program is showing signs of moving forward.

Several industrial cooperation projects are expected to be adopted during a Eureka conference in Hannover, West Germany, Nov. 5 and 6. Bonn is expected to announce financing for the projects then. Last week, senior officials from 17 Western European governments and the European Community Commission assessed the projects.

British Foreign Office officials are preparing a Eureka meeting in London on Oct. 4 to explore funding for Eureka projects. It will be attended by bankers and industrialists from participating West European countries and EC officials.

Some doubts about the five-month-old program remain, however.

No government has yet responded to President François Mitterrand's call July 17 to join France in committing a billion francs (\$113.6 million) to Eureka. Leading European industrial companies and bankers say that government and EC financing, even in modest amounts, is a crucial first step in giving Eureka credibility.

Eureka is designed to establish partnerships between European governments, financial institutions, and leading industrial companies to develop high technology ventures.

Government money is not the main problem. In contrast to previous, heavily subsidized European ventures such as the Airbus and the Ariane space programs, Eureka must win

'We have made unusually fast progress, considering how slow European cooperation is.'

Jacques Battistella
French executive

the participation of industrialists and bankers, particularly in the private sector, officials said.

Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, has termed this a "bottom-up" approach — companies would initiate programs, which could then receive some government or community funding.

To date, Eureka has drawn only cautious reactions from

European executives, bankers and EC officials. Several hundred companies throughout the EC, as well as Norway, Sweden, Austria and Turkey, are studying possible collaboration under Eureka.

In recent interviews, French, West German and British business executives and government officials cited uncertainties over the unclear role of governments in determining and financing projects; conflicts between governments over priorities; overlapping with existing EC research programs; and the preference of many European companies to cooperate with Japan and the United States instead of with each other.

The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, the research program for space-based defenses against missiles, is cited as an example of the last concern.

Another is that most of the projects announced have originated with French companies, including Matra, the Bull group, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité and Thomson SA, which are state-controlled. The sectors include telecommunications, robotics, lasers and artificial intelligence.

"The fact that we are still alone on this point is a barrier, but we are providing most of the impetus," said an executive with one of the companies.

Last week, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius ordered COE,

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INSIDE

■ More than 200,000 people are said to have fled Tripoli as heavy fighting resumed after a brief cease-fire. Page 2.

■ A concert raised money and focused attention on the problems of U.S. farmers. Page 4.

■ Hope waned for thousands buried under Mexico City's earthquake rubble. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ European unemployment is likely to rise, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Florida may be replacing California as a bellwether state to predict trends and problems that will soon affect the rest of the United States.

200,000 Reported to Flee Tripoli As Moslem Groups Intensify Fight

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service
BEIRUT — More than 200,000 people were reported to have fled the northern port of Tripoli as heavy fighting between rival Moslem groups entered its second week.

Local press reports said that large areas of Tripoli have been devastated in rocket and artillery exchanges by Moslem fundamentalists and Syrian-backed militiamen.

Police said 21 persons were

killed and 50 wounded Sunday, bringing casualties to 147 dead and 434 injured since fighting began Sept. 15.

The fighting, which has flared intermittently for the past two years, is between a fundamentalist Islamic group, the Tawheed, or Unification, movement and the Syrian-supported Arab Democratic Party.

[Fighting broke out again Monday after the collapse of a cease-fire that was in force for only 12 hours, Reuters reported from Tripoli.]

There were no new casualty reports. Police said residential districts far from militia battle lines were coming under artillery fire.

More than 200,000 of the half-million residents of Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Beirut, had fled to safer areas nearby, according to police.

The damage to homes and shops in the center of Tripoli was described as "beyond imagination."

by one official. Fires burned out of control as fire fighters tried in vain to battle blazes at hundreds of buildings.

Despite the scale of the fighting, the causes of the confrontation were unclear.

The majority of the members of the Arab Democratic Party are from the Alawite minority, which is estimated to total 50,000 in northern Lebanon. The Alawites are a Shiite denomination that are predominant in the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad.

Tawheed is led by a Moslem fundamentalist, Sheikh Said Shaaban, who in the past received arms from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The militia of the Arab Democratic Party has accused the PLO of using Tripoli harbor as a route for sending supplies to loyalists of Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in other parts of Lebanon.

Diplomats have tended to regard the fighting as a proxy battle between the Syrians and Mr. Arafat, who have become bitter enemies.

The Arab Democratic Party has demanded as a key element in any peace plan that the harbor be turned over to the Lebanese army under Syrian supervision "to stop the Arafat clique from infiltrating the city with their weapons."



Moslem militiamen fire on rival Arab Democratic Party forces on Sunday from behind a sand barrier in Tripoli.

Dollar Falls on World Market As U.S. Pledges Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)
committing the Reagan administration to greater monetary cooperation, which had previously opposed intervention except under disorderly market conditions.

The key phrase in a joint statement after the Sunday meeting said that "some further orderly appreciation of the main non-dollar currencies is desirable," and the participants "stand ready to cooperate more closely to encourage this when to do so would be helpful."

In London, Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, said the agreement was important because U.S. protectionist pressures were "perhaps the most damaging economic threat that the world faces at the present time."

Pierre Berégovoy, France's finance minister, said that "for the first time, we said jointly that the dollar should fall, because current exchange rates do not accurately reflect economic performance."

He called Sunday's agreement a turning point in U.S. willingness to intervene in money markets, which could help build support for starting new trade liberalization negotiations in Geneva. These are being sought by the Reagan administration.

The statement after the Sunday meeting committed the United States to continuing efforts to reduce the U.S. federal budget deficit and also committed Japan to continue liberalizing its financial markets. But government officials in Paris, Bonn, London and Brussels on Monday discounted published reports in the United States that the five governments agreed to pursue more expansionary economic policies.

Mr. Pöhl said "we were never asked" to change monetary and fiscal policy, although he added that a strengthening of the Deutsche Mark will increase the room for maneuver for further cuts in interest rates in West Germany, which could stimulate investments and possibly consumption.

Earlier on Monday, amid a falling dollar and a substantial rise in the price of gold, Mr. Baker said that there had been no U.S. intervention, while West German sources said that the Bundesbank, for the first time since Feb. 20, had sold \$8 million at the morning fixing. That amount was very modest, West German sources said.

The last major attempt to curb the dollar's strength occurred last February when West European central banks, primarily in West Germany and France, spent about \$10 billion. Currency market volume is estimated at more than \$100 billion daily.

"The Group of Five deal on the dollar will finally drive the dollar bulls to the wall," said James Capel & Co., a London stockbrokerage firm, in a report Monday. It predicted that the dollar would fall to 2.60 DM and 220 Japanese yen by the end of the year.

(Bob Hagerty in London and Warren Geller in Frankfurt contributed to this report.)

Drought Hits Lourdes Source

LOURDES, France — A drought has partially dried up the source at this Roman Catholic shrine, where thousands come to seek miraculous cures attributed to the waters, the sanctuary rector said. Special baths have been closed and pilgrims have been asked to limit their consumption.

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Mubarak To Press Reagan on PLO Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was expected to renew his call for a U.S. dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization in meetings Monday with President Ronald Reagan and other administration officials.

Mr. Mubarak, who arrived Saturday, began a day of talks with an appeal to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger for the United States to expedite delivery of weapons. Egypt, using interest-free U.S. loans, purchases about \$1 billion in American arms annually.

An Egyptian official said the main purpose of the visit was to express to Mr. Reagan "the feeling that things have to keep moving."

The official, who requested that his name not be used, also said that Mr. Mubarak would report to the president on his talks last week with King Hussein of Jordan.

Before the White House meeting, the Egyptian leader had lunch with Vice President George Bush and met during the day with the U.S. trade representative, Clayton Yeutter, and M. Peter McPheerson, the director of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The United States is holding to its policy of refusing to negotiate with the PLO until it accepts the Jewish state's right to exist.

Britain broke ranks last week as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said her government would meet with two PLO officials to promote a peace plan worked out by Hussein with Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the PLO.

But a senior Reagan administration official said that that was not a guideline the United States intended to follow in pursuit of Arab-Israeli peace talks.

The Hussein-Arafat plan calls for meetings between the United States and a mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before peace talks with Israel can begin. Also, the king and Mr. Arafat want the negotiations held at an international conference, with the participation of the Soviet Union.

The administration is willing to meet with Palestinians, but Secretary of State George P. Shultz has vetoed some Palestinians on a list compiled by Hussein and Mr. Arafat because the nominees were closely identified with the PLO.

Mr. Shultz also is opposed to bringing the Soviet Union into the negotiations.

Israel Protests to U.K.

Israel delivered a formal protest Monday to Britain for planned military sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan and the offer to meet with officials of the PLO in London. The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem.

Moshe Arens, the acting foreign minister, summoned the British ambassador, William Squire, and expressed "deep displeasure" over both developments. Foreign Ministry officials said.

Yeshayahu Anug, the Israeli Foreign Ministry's assistant director-general for European affairs, said that Mr. Arens told Mr. Squire that Mrs. Thatcher's decisions represented a "deviation of policy" that would bring the Middle East closer to conflict.

Reagan Plans Trade Action

(Continued from Page 1)

ought to be greeted with considerable enthusiasm" in Congress "by responsible members of the legislative community," a senior administration official said. But, he added, "it will not satisfy the protectionists."

While much of the president's program focuses on addressing a major complaint of American businessmen that other countries do not allow them the same access to their markets that the United States allows foreigners, the administration official acknowledged that unfair trade practices by others account for no more than 10 percent to 20 percent of the trade deficit.

The overvalued dollar, attacked at a meeting Sunday of finance ministers and Central Bank heads from the five leading industrial nations, was cited as being responsible for 30 percent to 80 percent of the trade deficit, the administration official said.

U.S. Keeps Cool on Less Cash

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Americans saved more than \$13 billion in air conditioning costs this summer because of cooler-than-normal weather, according to a report by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The savings were about 4 percent of the expected cost.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. College Entry Test Scores Are Up

NEW YORK (AP) — Scholastic Aptitude Test scores in the United States have posted their biggest gains in 22 years, led by a strong upsurge by Mexican-American and Puerto Rican students, the College Board announced Monday.

The test, which is taken by a million American high school seniors, is sponsored by the College Board, an association of about 2,500 high schools and colleges. The test is an entrance requirement at most colleges and universities. A perfect score is 1600.

The average score in 1985 rose nine points to 906 — the largest yearly jump since 1963 when scores rose nine points before beginning a 22-year slide. But the board pointed out that the 1963 average was 980, or 74 points more than this year. Puerto Rican students had the 1985 biggest gain of any group, up 16 points to a 796 average, followed by Mexican-Americans, up 12 points to 808. Both groups still rank below the 906-point national average.

Lange Sees Thaw in Dispute With U.S.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuters) — The United States has started to show signs of flexibility in talks with New Zealand that are intended to settle a dispute over Wellington's anti-nuclear policies, Prime Minister David Lange said Monday.

Mr. Lange said that after initial talks broke up with no apparent prospect of agreement, U.S. officials had indicated in meetings last week in Washington with New Zealand's deputy prime minister, Geoffrey Palmer, that it did not want to see relations between the two countries deteriorate further.

Relations have been strained since February, when New Zealand blocked a visit by a U.S. destroyer because the United States refused to confirm or deny whether the ship was carrying nuclear arms. That led the United States to halt most military cooperation under the ANZUS, the Australia-New Zealand-United States defense pact.

Turk in Papal Trial Is Given an Alibi

ROME (AP) — A Turkish witness for the prosecution testified Monday that Oral Celik, accused with Mehmet Ali Agca in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, was watching television at their home in Vienna when the attack occurred.

"I was speaking on the phone with my brother in Turkey, and Oral was watching television in the next room," Abdullah Cati, the witness, said at the trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks charged with complicity in the shooting May 13, 1981. Mr. Celik, still at large, is being tried in absentia.



Abdullah Cati

Salvadoran Abductors Drop Conditions

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — The kidnappers of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter have dropped some of their conditions and are willing to begin negotiations for her release in return for jailed comrades, sources said Monday. The abductors had earlier demanded an end to government military operations.

The sources, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said government representatives and the kidnappers were to communicate by radio Monday night. They said this could be the beginning of talks for the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, a companion, who were seized Sept. 10 by gunmen here.

A group calling itself the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front has taken responsibility for the action. It reportedly belongs to one of the five factions in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the main guerrilla organization fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador.

West German Doctor Defects to East

BONN (AP) — A West German physician defected to East Germany early this month and is under investigation as a spy suspect, the Federal Prosecutor's Office said Monday.

A spokesman declined to identify the doctor by name, but said that he had been working in the pharmacology research department of the university hospital in Mainz and wrote a letter to the university saying he had gone to East Germany with his 13-year-old daughter.

The spokesman declined to link the case with the wave of defections and arrests in the current West German spy scandal.

Philippines City Paralyzed by Violence

MANILA (WP) — A journalist and a policeman were among five persons shot and killed Monday at the start of a two-day general strike that paralyzed Davao City in Mindanao, 600 miles (about 1,000 kilometers) south of Manila. One person was wounded.

Radio reports in Manila said the policeman who was killed was trapped by armed men. The journalist, a pro-government magazine editor, was killed at his home. Three civilians were killed in unclear circumstances. Davao was without any public transport and stores, offices and schools were closed. The provincial capital has been described by military authorities as a testing ground for urban guerrilla warfare by the Communists.

For the Record

Arthur Scargill, president of Britain's National Union of Mineworkers, was elected Sunday president of the new International Organization of Miners. (AP)
A 21-year-old man was charged Monday in Birmingham, England, with the murder of two Asian brothers, whose bodies were found in a post office set on fire during riots in the city two weeks ago. (AFP)

Finance Minister Roberto Junguito of Colombia has resigned and has been replaced by Hugo Palacio, governor of the Central Bank. President Belisario Betancur said Sunday. He said Mr. Junguito would become ambassador to France. (Reuters)

Three former Thai military officers alleged to have plotted a coup Sept. 9 in Bangkok apparently have given up on seeking visas to enter the United States, the State Department said Monday. (UPI)
Peace talks between Uganda and the rebels of the National Resistance Army will resume Tuesday, Kenya announced Monday. (AP)

France Avoids Full Apology

(Continued from Page 1)
political left and the armed forces. Two French agents are awaiting trial in New Zealand in connection with the ship's sinking and the death of Fernando Pereira, a Portuguese-born photographer and Dutch citizen who was aboard.

The former skipper of the Rainbow Warrior, Peter Willcox, called on France to halt its nuclear tests in the Pacific. The ship was preparing to lead a flotilla to protest the tests when it was bombed. He said compensation was not enough to rectify the death of Mr. Pereira.

Mr. Willcox said by radio that the Greenpeace yacht had arrived Sunday at the 12-mile exclusion zone around Mururoa Atoll where French nuclear tests are conducted. Mr. Willcox said a French naval tug was anchored nearby but that there had been no contact between the vessels.

These sources said that the new defense minister, Paul Quilès, became aware Saturday that the documents had been destroyed. A day earlier Charles Hernu resigned the post amid mounting evidence of high-level French involvement in the bombing.

Mr. Quilès has asked the secret service to ensure that all documents relating to the case be "completely restored," the sources said.

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IBM

Hope Wanes for Thousands Buried in Mexico Rubble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MEXICO CITY — Survivors of the two earthquakes that left much of Mexico City in ruins buried their dead Monday and continued their search for survivors, but hope of finding many more alive ebbed as the hours passed.

Rescue teams found several more survivors Monday in the ruins of more than 400 buildings that collapsed during the earthquakes Thursday and Friday.

The known death toll in the earthquake remained at about 3,500, but estimates of the eventual toll here and in outlying areas were as high as 20,000.

The Mexican government, after refusing help for the first two criti-

cal days of the disaster, began accepting offers of relief over the weekend.

The International Monetary Fund pledged \$800 million in credits and the Red Cross sent medical supplies and other necessities.

Rescue workers from the United States, Canada, France and West Germany continued to arrive Monday, joining their Mexican counterparts who had been working since the first quake struck Thursday.

World leaders, including Pope John Paul II, sent condolences and offers of aid.

Nancy Reagan, wife of President Ronald Reagan, arrived from Washington to inspect the damage and offer American help.

Mrs. Reagan paid a three-hour visit, carrying a letter to President Miguel de la Madrid from her husband. She was accompanied by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and M. Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

In Geneva, the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization announced Monday an international appeal for hospital equipment to help treat the estimated 15,000 injured.

The agency said that 28,000 persons remained unaccounted for after the quake but that many were believed to be in hospital.

Rescue teams were digging for

about 2,000 victims still believed to be trapped under collapsed buildings, it said.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 people were in need of food, clothing, medical care or shelter, the agency said.

It called for helicopters to help remove the rubble from collapsed buildings, and for 1,000 oxygen masks urgently needed by rescue teams.

Plasma was urgently needed, it said, as well as hospital supplies including surgical instruments and equipment for operating rooms.

The UN disaster relief agency noted that Mexico City's main maternity hospital had been evacuated because it was badly damaged.

About 10,000 homeless found refuge in 65 shelters opened in a university, schools and other buildings.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said four U.S. canine teams were helping rescue teams search for 500 to 700 people believed trapped when a 12-story wing of Benito Juarez Hospital collapsed.

At the Topeka and Anabel clothing factories, just south of central Mexico City, about 70 workers remained trapped beneath massive slabs of concrete.

They could be heard moaning and pleading for help after Thursday's earthquake, but there was no organized rescue effort until Saturday. Dr. Roberto Yanez Vazquez, in charge of the rescue effort, said late Sunday that it was not known if they would find anyone alive.

Meanwhile, police reported that armed gangs masquerading as relief workers were raiding sections of the city.

Officers said Sunday night that the looters sped through roadblocks in cars marked with red crosses to pillage jewelry shops, businesses and homes left unguarded.

Mayor Aguirre Velásquez said, "We will act without mercy against such criminals since these kinds of actions are condemnable under the conditions that now exist."

Police said they had arrested more than 20 people, and troops, deployed to keep order after the city was declared a disaster zone, detained more.

Hundreds of people have flocked to the scenes of destruction, making it difficult for officers to distinguish between potential looters and the 50,000 genuine emergency workers.

The Mexican federal district attorney's office announced 1,000 newly confirmed deaths from the quake, bringing the official death toll in the capital to 2,832. Several hundred people were believed to have been killed along the Pacific coast.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Cultural Treasures Spared

Many cultural treasures and monuments in and near Mexico City were unscathed or only slightly damaged by the two earthquakes. The Associated Press reported Monday.

The pyramids at Teotihuacan, 15 miles (25 kilometers) north of Mexico City, were untouched. The pyramids were constructed by a civilization that flourished from 300 to 900 A.D.

Mexico City's National Museum of Anthropology, which contains one of the finest collections of artifacts from pre-Columbian civilizations, survived intact.

Bellas Artes, a palace that houses an arts museum and theater across from Alameda Park in the capital's center, was also undamaged.

The Cathedral of Mexico and the nearby Templo Mayor Azteca were spared. In the city's Zocalo, or main plaza, only minor damage was apparent.

Mexico Finds Blessings Amid Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

day the watchman at the Turbide Palace, now the headquarters of a bank, as saying "Not even a pen rolled off the desks here."

In a city whose history has been steamrollered by a succession of building booms and lack of urban planning, the survival of its most precious buildings is an invaluable gift.

In the midst of the week's horrors, Mexicans discovered another treasure in their own strong spirit. City residents living under the continuous strain of severe overcrowding have developed a "me-first" approach to everything from elbowing onto packed subway trains to bribing city officials for permission to build on a designated "urban green space." The earthquake put a temporary halt to all that.

An artist, Gonzalo Ceja, said Saturday, "I was beginning to lose faith even in our character. But watching people cooperate, seeing how young kids volunteer for the rescue brigades, how even children manage to direct traffic so efficiently has been like a balm."

Any analysis of the disaster's sequels in this city of 18 million has to take into account the shambles that already existed before the earthquake.

According to Mayor Ramón Aguirre Velásquez, Saturday of the quake's damage, about 800 residential and office

buildings were destroyed or were slated for demolition. Most of them were in overcrowded, working-class neighborhoods in the city's center.

Their loss will simply add to the squalid living conditions in those areas. Reconstructing the disrupted water and sewage systems will further strain neighborhoods where water is regularly hoarded against dry spells.

A spokesman for the department of the federal district, the equivalent of city hall, said Saturday that many of the water mains in the affected areas dated from colonial

times and are not charted. Simply finding the network will be a slow, costly operation.

Officials from the national phone company union said Saturday that re-establishing service would take at least two months. The equipment at the two main telephone offices downtown was irreparably damaged.

According to scientific estimates, the city's pollution results in as many as 100,000 fatal illnesses a year. The loss of Mexico's largest hospital complex, the Centro Médico, which provided advanced, free health care for thousands, could result in even more deaths than the earthquake.

For a government squeezed into a tight financial corner by a \$100-billion foreign debt, rebuilding the medical center and restoring public services will drain funds that might have been used to deal with the city's chronic problems.

There is a Mexican saying to the effect that a fallen man generally gets kicked. It was on the mind of a planning official who mentioned Saturday that one of the government buildings hit by the quake collapsed on top of the computer where much of next year's budget was being processed. "This (expensive deleted) country never gives us a break," he muttered.

But like so many of his fellow residents he was planning to report for work Monday to start all over again.

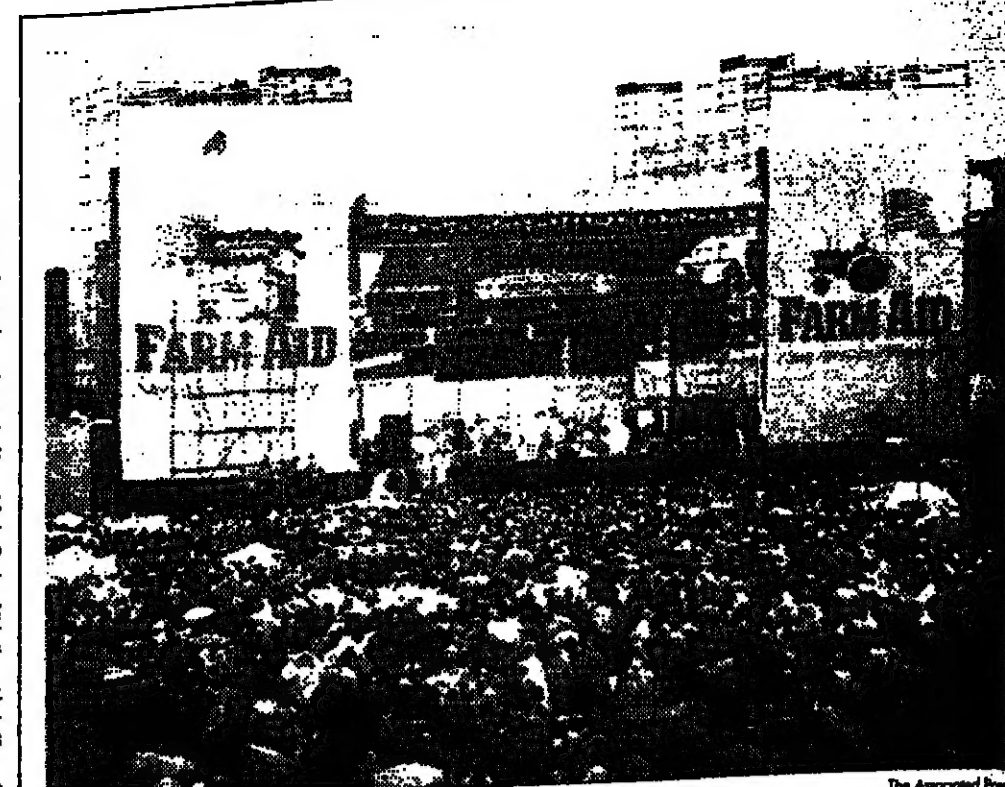
Earthquake Simulator Will Help Researchers

The Associated Press

LA JOLLA, California — A huge earthquake simulation laboratory is being built at the University of California at San Diego to provide insights on exactly how quakes do their damage and help prevent the type of catastrophe that befell Mexico, researchers say.

The \$2-million facility will be capable of shaking apart a full-sized five-story building, according to laboratory officials. The most important data it will use in duplicating an earthquake's effects probably will come from the two quakes that devastated Mexico City last week, they said.

Schedules are subject to change without notice.



Part of the crowd of 70,000 country, rock and blues music fans at the Farm Aid concert.

Concert Raises 'Seed Money' for Farm Debt

Los Angeles Times Service

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois — In retrospect, the hayseed-and-rock-music mix that a Farm Aid crowd of 70,000 heard at the University of Illinois stadium may have been one of the most daring pop-cultural exercises since Woodstock.

From the country whine of Willie Nelson to the surf chants of the Beach Boys, a more eclectic gang of performers probably had not assembled in the area since the 1968 Democratic National Convention in nearby Chicago.

But just how the 14-hour marathon Sunday will help save 2.3 million American farmers from

their \$212 billion of debts remained unclear.

Mr. Nelson, the organizer of the Farm Aid concert, had only a sketchy notion Sunday of how the funds raised would be distributed.

The concert had generated telephone pledges of \$3 million by mid-afternoon Sunday. Promoters said the concert had also raised more than \$4 million from corporate donations, the sale of cable television rights and the sale of 78,000 concert tickets.

Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois said: "I think the nation is talking about the American farmer today. So this concert

has already succeeded without distributing a penny. I think maybe you'll see a little better farm bill."

This week, Congress considers a farm bill that could mean as much as \$50 billion in subsidies, loans and other aid for family farmers in the United States.

Merle Haggard, whose planned Farm Aid train was derailed due to a lack of corporate underwriting, said that he would make a train ride next April from California to Washington. He invited the more than four dozen acts who appeared on the Farm Aid stage to meet him there for a continuation of Sunday's concert.



Johnny Cash, left, and Waylon Jennings performing at the Farm Aid concert in Illinois.

Oregon Commune Reportedly Had Bugging Network

The Associated Press

RAJNEESH PURAM, Oregon — Law officers have uncovered an extensive system of electronic surveillance at the central Oregon commune of an Indian guru, Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, The Oregonian newspaper reported Monday.

Equipment found at Rajneeshpuram is "evidence of the most massive wiretapping and bugging episode ever in Oregon history," said state Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer, the paper reported.

Since the departure Sept. 14 of several of the guru's top aides, Mr. Rajneesh and others have made allegations of crimes ranging from wiretapping to arson at the commune of 1,200 people.

A task force of state and local police is investigating the allegations of criminal activity. Citing unidentified law enforcement officials, the newspaper said the police at first doubted many of the accusations but said enough evidence has been produced to take them seriously.

The commune's chief purchaser, Deva Avaga, said the man who bought the listening equipment had the authority to order it directly. Mr. Avaga said she did not know what it was for. "I knew that it was something that had to do with security," she said.

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Pretoria Plans to Move Blacks

Zulu Chief Opposes Removal of 42,000 From White Zones

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DURBAN, South Africa — A South African commission announced a plan Monday to remove thousands of blacks from designated white areas to a reshaped Zulu tribal homeland in the eastern part of the country.

The proposal, made by South Africa's Cooperation and Development Department, drew immediate criticism from Gashu Buthezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland, and from white political leaders and businessmen in Natal province, who said the plans would provoke serious unrest.

The South African government, amid violent protest of its apartheid policy of racial separation, announced earlier this year a moratorium on forced removals of nonwhites living in designated white zones. That decision would have to be withdrawn if Monday's recommendations are to be carried out.

The government-appointed commission announced after five years of deliberations that 42,000 blacks would be moved to KwaZulu in a process of consolidation under apartheid of geographically fragmented black homelands.

KwaZulu is one of 10 black homelands created along tribal lines by South Africa's white authorities. Four of the homelands have been declared independent by Pretoria, but are not recognized by any other government.

Chief Buthezi, leader of South Africa's six million Zulus, has refused to have his territory declared independent, and he rejected Monday's proposal as a "prescription for disaster."

Ray Swart, Natal province leader of the Progressive Federal Party, the white opposition group, said the proposal showed the authorities were "hell-bent on the apartheid road."

KwaZulu is currently made up of four major parcels of land and 11 smaller units spread around Natal and Transvaal provinces. The proposal would add to it 942,000 acres (381,000 hectares) of Natal, including two game reserves.

The plan calls for the clearing of "black spots" — South African parlance for black residential areas in zones reserved for whites. About 500,000 blacks were moved under an earlier plan for extending KwaZulu.

Anti-apartheid groups, including the United Democratic Front and the outlawed African National Congress, have consistently rejected what they term the "balkanization" of South Africa through the homelands policy.

In Pretoria, police said seven persons were killed over the weekend in South Africa's unrest. (Reuters, AFP)

Angolan Action Defended

South Africa defended Monday its latest incursion into Angola and admitted that three soldiers were detained in Mozambique. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Radio South Africa said: "Diplomatically, it is Angola which should be in the dock for breaking faith."

The United Nations has condemned South Africa for sending troops into Angola last week in what Pretoria said was pursuit of guerrillas from South-West Africa, or Namibia. Angola said the invasion was to thwart its offensive against anti-government rebels supported by Pretoria.

In the case of the three South African soldiers picked up in Mozambique, Pretoria acknowledged that technically it had violated its peace accord with Mozambique. An army spokesman said the men had gone absent without leave 11 days ago.

South Africa said Sunday that it had pulled out the 500 troops it said it sent into Angola. On Monday, an army spokesman declined to comment on Angolan reports that a South African-led battalion was still across the border, backing rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

In Lisbon, UNITA said Monday that it had pushed back Angolan government forces during heavy

fighting north of Mavinga, in southeastern Angola.

[It appears, the Durban newspaper The Sunday Tribune said, "that the Defense Force is fighting a private war in the region." and that President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa was not being kept informed of army activities in Mozambique. The New York Times reported from Johannesburg.]

Soviet Detains Man Who Wrote Reagan a Letter

Reuters

MOSCOW — A Soviet man who wrote to President Ronald Reagan asking him to help 20 Russians join their spouses in the United States has been arrested outside the U.S. Embassy and charged with "petty hooliganism," according to his mother.

Sergei Petrov, 32, was detained as he tried to enter the embassy for a meeting with a consular officer on Thursday and was fed away by two uniformed Soviet guards, witnesses said.

He was sentenced to two weeks in a labor camp, his mother said Saturday.

Mr. Petrov, a free-lance photographer, received a reply from Mr. Reagan last week in which the president said he would try to help the couples. Mr. Petrov's mother said she believed he was carrying the letter when he was arrested.

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Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi toured Punjab on Monday with a reinforced security guard.

Car Bomb Kills 3 Hindu Children In Pre-Election Violence in Punjab

AMRITSAR, India — Three Hindu children were killed Monday in a car bombing as the election campaign in the state of Punjab neared its close. Four other bombings were also reported in the state.

The explosions, which also injured two persons, his cars belonging to candidates or supporters of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party and of the main

Sikh political party, the Akali Dal. They were set off by sophisticated magnetic bombs with timers following the detonation of a booby-trapped transistor radio that killed three persons in New Delhi on Sunday.

Police warned residents of Punjab and other parts of the country against Sikh extremist bombings before the elections on Wednesday for a new state government and 13 national Parliament seats.

On Monday the first opinion poll on the election put Mr. Gandhi's party ahead, forecasting it would capture 37 percent of the vote against 30 percent for the Akali Dal.

The wave of attacks began shortly after midnight in the western Punjab village of Dogarbat, a stronghold of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, an extremist leader who died when the Indian military last year stormed the shrine of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Police said the three children were killed when a bomb blew up an unoccupied car belonging to Sheila Dikshit, a Congress national parliamentarian campaigning for her party's candidate in the northern Punjab town of Batala.

In another attack on a leading

Congress politician, a bomb exploded in Amritsar near a car belonging to Brij Bhushan Mehra, the last speaker of the Punjab assembly.

Bombs also exploded in the constituencies of two Akali Dal politicians. The Amritsar deputy inspector general of police, Narpat Singh, said a youth who was injured when a bomb went off in his hand alerted authorities to the planned attacks before the election.

Meanwhile, two leaders of Mr. Gandhi's party have resigned from provincial posts in the past two days.

Narain Datt Tiwari, 60, the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, gave no reason for his resignation. He quit a day after a former finance minister, Pranab Mukherjee, resigned as leader of the Congress Party in Marxist-ruled West Bengal.

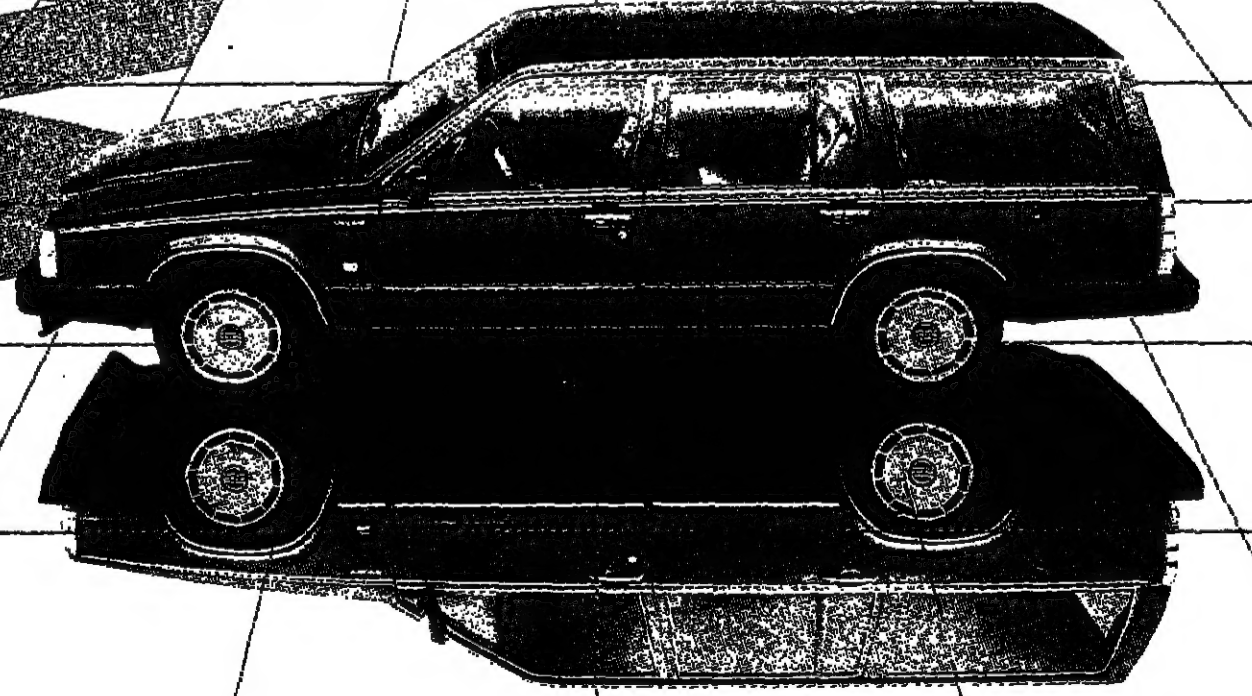
Tehran Traffic Kills 11 Daily

Reuters

TEHRAN — About 2,000 people, an average of 11 a day, have been killed by Tehran's anarchic traffic in the last six months, the Islamic Republic newspaper reported Monday.

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740 series with petrol, petrol turbo and turbo diesel engines, with output ranging from 117 kW (160 hp) to 147 kW (200 hp). Surface treatment includes five

The Chronology of Events Following Ship's Sinking

New York Times Service
July 10 — The Rainbow Warrior, a 160-foot ship belonging to the environmentalist group Greenpeace, is sunk by two explosions in Auckland, New Zealand. A crewman, Fernando Pereira, a Portuguese-born photographer and Dutch citizen, is killed.

July 11 — New Zealand police determine that the ship, which was to lead a flotilla to the Pacific atoll of Mururoa to protest French nuclear testing there, was sunk by two bombs placed on its hull.



Admiral Pierre Lacoste

July 12 — New Zealand police begin looking for a French-speaking man whom the crew of the Rainbow Warrior reported seeing near the ship before the explosions, and arrest a French-speaking man and woman with false Swiss passports.

July 24 — The man and woman, identified as Alain Jacques Turenge, 33, and Sophie Frederique Claire Turenge, 36, are charged with murder, arson and conspiracy to commit arson. A statement from the French Embassy in Wellington condemns the bombing and says that Paris was "in no way involved."

July 26 — New Zealand police issue warrants for three crew members of a French-registered yacht, the Océris, believed to be somewhere in the Pacific. It was chartered in the French island territory of New Caledonia and was seen leaving Auckland the day before the Rainbow Warrior was sunk.

Aug. 8 — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announces that France has begun an official inquiry into the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior. Bernard Tricot, a respected Gaullist senior civil servant, is to lead the investigation.

Aug. 10 — The state-owned

French radio says that the two persons arrested in New Zealand were part of a Defense Ministry security team sent to collect information about the Greenpeace vessel, but that they were not involved in its sinking.

Aug. 26 — Mr. Tricot concludes his investigation, reporting that France bears no responsibility for the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior. Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand calls the report "so transparent it could not be called a whitewash."

Aug. 27 — Mr. Fabius asks New Zealand to turn over "all the facts" it has on the case to French judicial authorities. He also says that he has ordered Defense Minister Charles Hernu to pursue an inquiry into "shortcomings" in the General Directorate of External Security, the French foreign intelligence service, that were pointed up by the Tricot report.

Sept. 17 — The French newspaper Le Monde reports that two French military divers working for the intelligence agency sank the Rainbow Warrior, and that Mr. Hernu or his top aides apparently ordered the operation or at least knew of it.

Sept. 18 — Mr. Hernu maintains that he is innocent, but ac-



Two French agents, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, who entered New Zealand as Alain Turenge and Sophie Turenge on false Swiss passports, have been charged in the Greenpeace ship's sinking.

knowledge that he authorized a team of five agents to go to New Zealand to monitor the protesters. He also says that he will be "intransigent" in his search for the truth and "pitiless" if it turns out that a member of the French government took part in the cover-up. He calls reports that French military officers took part in the bombing a campaign of "rumor, insinuation and calumny."

Sept. 19 — President Francois Mitterrand orders an overhaul of the French intelligence agency.

Sept. 20 — Mr. Hernu resigns and the head of the intelligence agency, Admiral Pierre Lacoste, is dismissed after he refuses to identify French agents sent to New Zealand.

Sept. 22 — Prime Minister Fabius admits that French agents were responsible for the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior.

Both Engines on DC-9 In Milwaukee Crash Found to Have Failed

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Both engines of the Midwest Express Airlines DC-9 jet that crashed in Milwaukee on Sept. 6 experienced power losses, according to government officials and a spokesman for the engine manufacturer.

Earlier, government officials had said the plane's right engine, mounted on the tail, had lost all power before the jet plunged to the ground shortly after takeoff from General Billy Mitchell Field in Milwaukee. All 31 persons aboard died.

Now tests have shown that the plane's left engine, also on the tail, lost 20 percent of its power, the government officials said. A spokesman for the engine's maker, the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Technologies Corp., confirmed that the left engine had a power loss.

The loss of power in the second engine is considered important because such twin-engine jets are built so that a crew should be able to fly them safely even with one engine out. Government and industry engine experts suggested that the 20 percent power loss on the left engine was probably related to the complete power loss on the right engine and therefore was not an isolated malfunction. But this remained to be established in the crash inquiry.

Pratt & Whitney is the world's biggest jet-engine builder, and the jets it has turned out for the airlines have over the years established an exemplary record. Various versions of the basic JT8D engine that figured in the Milwaukee crash power more than 50 percent of all airliners made in non-Communist countries.

But recently the engine, first produced over 20 years ago, has been involved in a series of accidents. Besides the Milwaukee accident, these included the crash of a British-operated Boeing 737 in Manchester, England, last month and

seven nonfatal accidents since 1981 that were traced to turbine failures in the engine.

In the Milwaukee accident, speculation is still focusing on why the plane lost so much speed that it stalled, rolled over abruptly and crashed out of control. Put another way, why had the pilots — even after losing some power on the second engine — not been able to keep the plane above stalling speed and make a controlled landing?

"There is no evidence so far of any failure of the controls" that would account for the way the plane went down, said an official of the National Transportation Safety Board, which is in charge of the inquiry.

When board officials first arrived at the crash scene, they concluded from a quick examination that the left engine had been generating normal power when the plane hit the ground.

But in the disassembly, it was found that many of the engine's compressor blades had been badly deformed in the air and that it could have been generating no more than about 80 percent of its power at impact.

3 Foreigners Expelled For Yugoslav Pamphlets

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — An Italian, a Frenchman and a Belgian have been fined and expelled permanently from Yugoslavia after distributing politically provocative pamphlets, the Vечernje Novosti newspaper has reported.

The state-run paper said Sunday that the three had handed out pamphlets in Dubrovnik portraying an "untruthful representation of conditions" in Yugoslavia. The newspaper did not say specifically what was offensive about the handouts, which it reported were apparently the work of Italy's Radical Party, or provide any other details.

Moscow Unresponsive On Arms, Shultz Says

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary of State George P. Shultz accused the Soviet Union on Monday of failing to respond to what he described as "far-reaching proposals" by the United States for an arms control agreement in Geneva.

"We have offered trade-offs and made clear our readiness to take account of legitimate Soviet concerns to obtain an agreement that would enhance strategic stability and strengthen deterrents," Mr. Shultz said.

"Thus far the Soviet Union has not negotiated with a responsiveness that the talks require," he said. Among U.S. proposals at Geneva, he said, are a reduction by almost one-half of strategic ballistic missile warheads and "elimination of the whole class of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles."

"We repeatedly have stressed our readiness for give-and-take, and to consider alternative proposals," Mr. Shultz said.

His remarks were made in an address for the opening session Monday of the 40th UN General Assembly. Mr. Shultz will meet this

week in New York with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Shevardnadze is scheduled to go to Washington later in the week to meet with President Ronald Reagan for talks regarded as important for the success of the meeting that Mr. Reagan will hold with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20.

In his UN speech, Mr. Shultz said that the United States "is working hard" to ensure that the Geneva summit meeting is productive.

He said he hoped the meeting would "give further impetus to the wide-ranging dialogue on which we both are already embarked."

"Soviet acts of good faith and willingness to reach fair agreements will be more than matched on the American side," he said.

Mr. Shultz accused Moscow of engaging in "blatantly one-sided" propaganda about Mr. Reagan's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative.

While Moscow attacks SDI, he said, it has for the past 20 years spent nearly as much on its defen-



George P. Shultz

sive programs as on its offensive forces.

He said Moscow was engaging in research in many of the same areas as Washington.

Mr. Shultz said the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty envisioned that limits on defensive systems would make possible real reductions in strategic offensive arms.

But he said the Soviet Union has never agreed to any meaningful reduction in offensive arms, while continuing an unprecedented military buildup, particularly of heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles with a first-strike capability.

Last Question Remains In Greenpeace Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

and other conservative parties have always been vocal defenders of the military, which controls France's foreign intelligence agencies.

The key military figure is General Jean Saulnier, now France's chief of staff. As Mr. Mitterrand's military counselor, he authorized expenditures — reportedly more than \$500,000 — for the intelligence mission in New Zealand.

Although General Saulnier has signed a statement denying any knowledge of the sabotage plan or of the subsequent cover-up, his approval of such a sum has prompted speculation that he must have known the facts long before Mr. Fabius confirmed them Sunday. If General Saulnier is implicated, the extent of Mr. Mitterrand's personal involvement will become a matter of national debate.

This theme has emerged in the French press, which published a series of scoops about the activities of French spies that the government, after initial denials, was forced to confirm.

For Mr. Mitterrand, perhaps the most worrying aspect of the press disclosures was their source, which

appears to be mainly officials working for Pierre Joxe, minister of the interior, who is responsible for the country's police and its domestic counterintelligence agency.

This service, assigned to protect France from terrorists and Soviet spies, has often criticized French overseas intelligence operations for sloppiness.

Beyond the interservice rivalry there are hints of a clash of generations among the Socialists. With the Socialists facing the prospect of going into opposition in the coming parliamentary elections, Mr. Mitterrand is mainly concerned with finishing his term in office in 1988 with dignity. But younger militant Socialists such as Mr. Joxe, who are jockeying for position in the post-Mitterrand party, may be ready to precipitate even more political bloodletting now.

Alain Savary, who was dismissed by Mr. Mitterrand as education minister because he was too zealous in attacking conservative-supported church schools, said Monday that the French military would never have ordered the attack without checking it first "at a very high political level."

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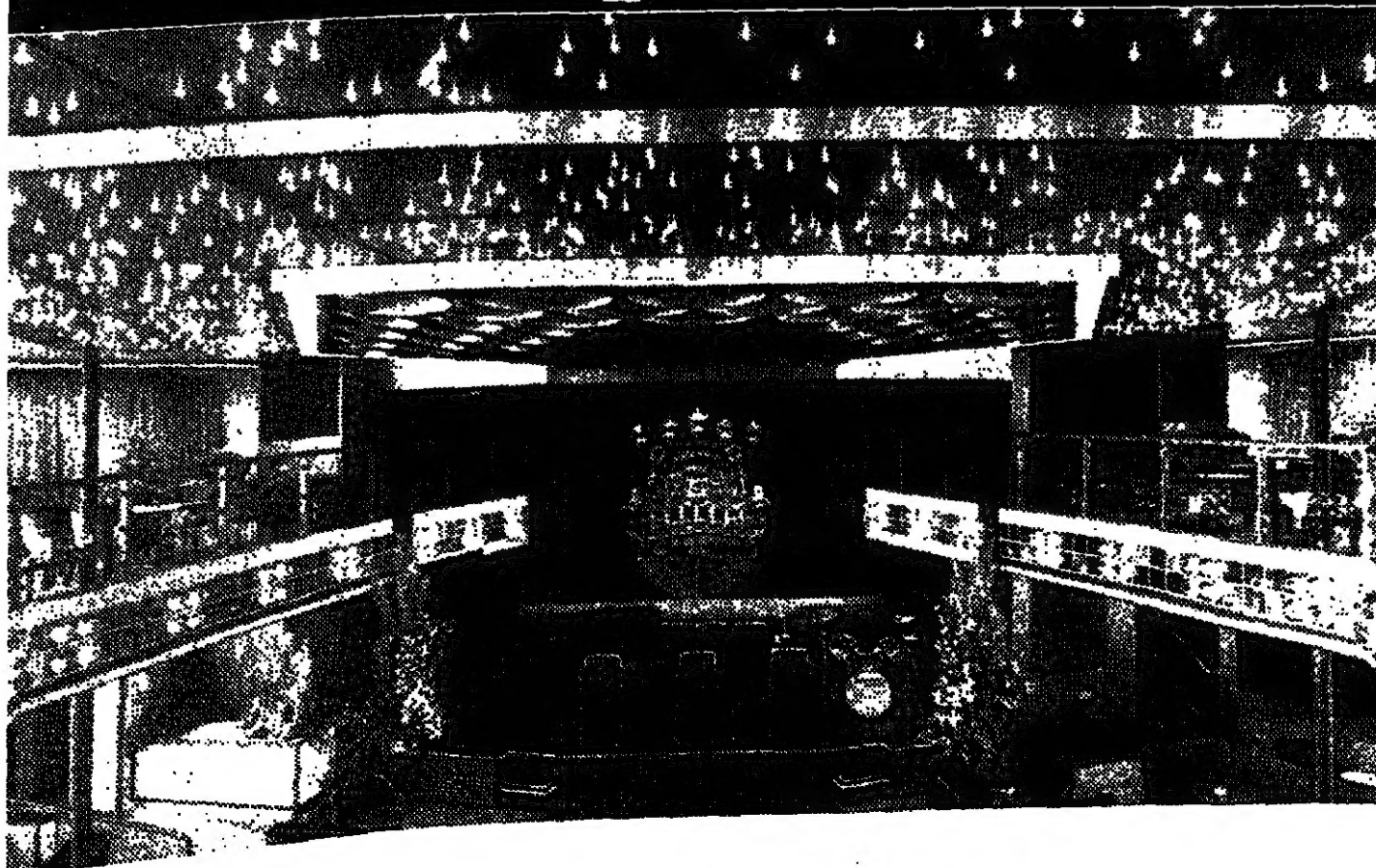
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Expulsions Are No Game

There is a tendency to regard the expulsions of all those diplomats and other personnel by Britain and the Soviet Union as a kind of tit-for-tat game that sophisticated nations play. A "score" is kept — now 31-31 — and motivations of stubbornness and pride are attributed to both sides. At the same time, explicitly in Moscow, implicitly and quite widely in the West, a certain onus is put on London for overreacting and expelling the first 25 spies fingered by the KGB London station chief who defected. It is said that the train of expulsions thus begun may have damaged relations.

But let us not forget where this train left the station. It was at Espionage Central, the typically large, hostile and intrusive extravaganza that the Russians mount wherever they can. A government that was presented with formidable evidence of a huge spy nest and did not act would not deserve to hold office. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had it exactly right when she said, "We have eliminated the core of their subversive and intelligence operation in Britain." This is what is called the national interest. To categorize the episode as a 31-31

"draw" in expulsions trivializes this fact. East-West relations have built into them a certain tolerance for mutual espionage, one of its purposes being to minimize surprises. But the Russians, working arrogantly in open societies, go too far. It is the outlandish size and intrusiveness of their espionage program in Britain, not the uncovering and undoing of it, that assaults the principle of good relations. To put even a slight burden on the British is to turn the equities upside down. For the Russians, "good relations" means a condition in which they can practice espionage with minimal restraint. "Bad relations" is a pejorative term they wield against a Western government ready to challenge their audacity.

Margaret Thatcher called Mikhail Gorbachev a man Britain could "do business with." She meant, it seems, commercial business and general diplomatic business, and perhaps she will turn out to be right. But the best way to "do business" with him is to do hard things when you have to do them. Mrs. Thatcher did just that when she cracked down on the KGB.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Resisting Protectionism

A mindless stampede toward protectionism will be a one-way trip to economic disaster.

— President Reagan

The president's courageous stand against additional import restraints makes good economic sense. Protectionism would raise consumer prices and destroy as many jobs in export industries as it saves in businesses beset by imports. What has yet to be understood in Congress, notably by timid Democrats, is that resisting protectionism probably makes political sense as well.

Last spring, Washington failed to take the big step that would make American products more competitive. By sharply reducing the federal budget and Treasury borrowing, it could have reduced the demand for foreign capital and the exchange value of the dollar. Now, after that failure, the clamor for the quick fix of tariffs has swelled into a chorus. The only questions seem to be which protectionist measure will be passed first and whether Congress will override the president's veto.

The urge to curb the imbalance of exports and imports is understandable. Legislators may be able to resist individual pleas from the clothing or shoe or lumber industry. But the cumulative pleading from dozens of industries can be overwhelming. Legislators who measure the national pulse by the sentiments of lobbyists or segments of constituents, however, may still be making a political mistake. The people who take the trouble to complain are always those most directly affected. They may

be vastly outnumbered by voters with opposite, if less strongly felt, views. Opinion surveys suggest that interest groups pressing for protection do not have the public's broad support.

According to a New York Times-CBS News poll in July, 63 percent of Americans favor trade sanctions against Japan. However, only a third of these say they would stand by that judgment if it resulted in higher prices and diminished product choice. Moreover, a majority of Americans under 65 say the United States has made Japan a scapegoat on trade.

Yet congressional Democrats celebrate the president's resistance to tariffs. As a House committee drafted legislation to cut clothing imports by 40 percent, Speaker Thomas O'Neill charged Mr. Reagan with "being willing to preside over the deindustrialization of America." The president's opposition to textile restraints, some Democrats say, could cost the Republicans the South.

What they overlook is the clear risk that they and their party will continue to be seen as the agent of narrower interests, especially labor unions. If the Democrats want to regain their appeal to the pragmatic middle in American politics, let them ask how centrists feel about trade wars. Support for trade restraints appears to be weakest among voters who label themselves independent.

Walter Mondale ran as the candidate who wanted to stop the Toyotas at the dock. It did not work in 1984; it probably will not in 1988.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Greenpeace: France Confesses

By admitting that agents of the General Directorate for External Security (France's foreign intelligence agency) sank the Greenpeace flagship, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius implicitly paid tribute to the press, which was the first to expose what those in government circles had tried to hide. President François Mitterrand himself has admitted that reading the papers taught him more about the affair than information from his own services. If journalists had not persisted in their investigations in Paris, Auckland, London and Nouméa [New Caledonia], responsibility for the sabotage of the Rainbow Warrior would never have been established. The sabotage of the Rainbow Warrior became an affair of state from the moment when someone in the government deliberately hid the truth.

— Daniel Vernet in *Le Monde* (Paris).

It is good that the truth, or most of it, is out; but the way it was helped to emerge suggests there are some in the military apparatus who cannot stomach a democratically elected government of the moderate left. The possibility that the whole Greenpeace caper was got up to hurt the government cannot now be dismissed.

The government's only sensible course now is a complete purge of the disgraced secret service by changing its nature from a military dirty-tricks unit to a properly accountable civilian intelligence organization.

— The Guardian (London).

Why was such an elaborate operation planned, involving three of four different teams of French agents, almost any of whom, if caught, were bound to be identified as such — two of whom indeed were foolish enough to telephone the French Defense Ministry on an

open line while in the custody of the New Zealand police? The mutual suspicion between Socialist political appointees and officers fearing they would be made scapegoats must explain the unusual wealth of detail that has leaked to the press. Mr. Mitterrand emerges sorely weakened, whether or not that was the objective of anyone involved. Assuming, as one must, that he had not approved the escape, his authority has been shown to be defective in a key area of national security; and he has lost a colleague (former Defense Minister Charles Hernu), who commanded the broadest respect and might plausibly have remained in office after the expected rightist victory in the election in March. The chance of such a victory is now even greater; the chance of Mr. Mitterrand successfully "co-habiting" with the new majority significantly less.

— The Times (London).

New Criticism of the FAA

For a third time in a month, the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration has come under scathing criticism of its enforcement of air safety. The latest is a congressional report charging that the air traffic control system suffers a "diminishing margin of safety" because of staffing shortages, employee stress and fatigue and an unseasoned work force.

Even if the system was somewhat overstaffed for 1981 traffic levels, as the Reagan administration contended at the time, it is hard to believe that 2,000 fewer controllers — in a relatively inexperienced work force — can handle today's sharply increased traffic and still maintain necessary safety standards. The FAA should step up the hiring and training of controllers and tighten inspection procedures.

— The Sacramento (California) Bee.

FROM OUR SEPT. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Aeroplane Crosses Alps, Crashes
DOMODOSSOLA, Italy — The Alps have been crossed by an aeroplane. The hero is the young Peruvian, Señor Jorge Chávez. However, after crossing the snowy peaks and yawning gorges of Simplon Pass he was the victim of an accident in landing. Notwithstanding his failure to reach Milan, the Peruvian's exploit constitutes the greatest triumph human flight has yet recorded. M. Duray, a friend of Señor Chávez, said: "I had watched him soar above the Gondo Gorge [then] fly over Domodossola towards the landing field. From a height of 1,000 metres, Señor Chávez began a 'vol plane.' Twelve metres from the ground both wings collapsed and the machine dropped like a stone. Chávez was lying unconscious beside one of the wings. A cursory examination showed that both legs were broken."

1935: Bordeaux Gives Up on America
PARIS — "The American people are spiritually ill and there is little hope of any change, except for the worse." They have no time for the fine things of life such as wine. These and other opinions were expressed at the Association of Bordeaux Wine Exporters meeting just held in Paris, during which it was decided that the United States is not interested in wine and that the association will make no further effort to sell wine to Americans. Roger Descas, president of the association, declared: "We are sad, not simply because of the loss of a market, but because of the loss of an ideal. Silk stockings, movies and autos have conquered America. They require too much money to leave scope for the refinement and culture which are necessary to appreciate the fine things of life, such as wine, grand music and fine literature."

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JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

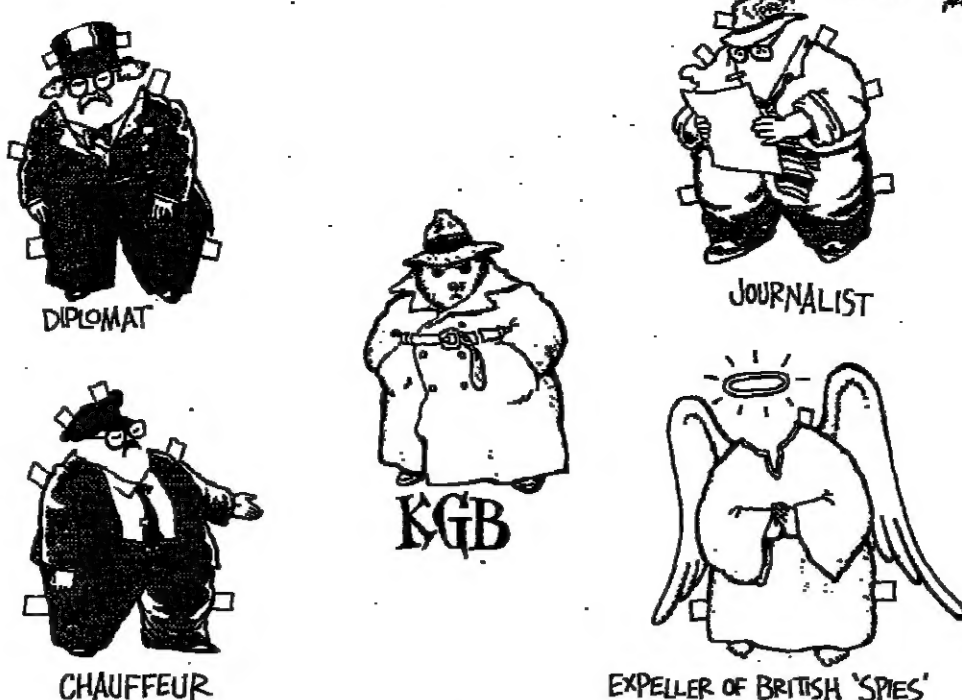
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Plugging the 'Big Ears' of the KGB

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In the new Soviet Embassy compound atop Washington's Mount Alto, 350 feet above sea level, laser-beam listening devices are being installed by Soviet technicians. They have a clear line of sight to the White House and the Capitol. Aimed at windows, the superbugs will be able to pick up conversations in all rooms with north-facing windows.

During the Nixon administration, the National Security Agency — so secret that its initials were said to stand for "No Such Agency" — joined with the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in objecting to the assignment of Mount Alto to the Russians. Somebody — nobody will say who — overrode those objections. So the Russians have a huge advantage in electronic espionage: about 70 percent of local telephone conversations in Washington will be wide open to Mount Alto's Big Ear.

What is being done about it? President Reagan has ordered millions of "secure" phones with underground lines, at huge expense, for government officials and defense contractors. That costly scrambling will quickly be overcome; moreover, the vast majority of private calls in the capital, including those that make the Russians such wizards in commodity trading, would go completely undetected in a country whose citizens are supposedly to be protected from "unreasonable searches."

The way to stop this rape of privacy is to inform the Russians that such espionage is against U.S. law

and simply make them stop it. Ah, no, say some of America's spooks: We do the same thing over there, albeit from a much less advantageous spot. If we close down their listening, they will close down ours; since theirs is a closed society, we learn a lot more about them than they do about us.

I wonder. Years ago, when the United States was secretly bugging Soviet limousine transmissions, Americans knew which marshal was seeing which prima ballerina, causing much chafing at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. But that edge is gone; both sides know of the other's surveillance.

Has anyone been assigned to ask if the United States is really getting more relevant data than it is losing? Is the delectable trade necessary?

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York has put forward the Foreign Surveillance Protection Act to slam the door, but it is opposed by the administration. That is not the only attempt to stop Soviet spying that Mr. Reagan resists. In the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, more than 200 Russians make the beds, serve the food and spy. (Not one American works for the Soviet Embassy in Washington.) The American ambassador in Moscow knows his driver is a KGB colonel.

Last March, Americans learned (probably from the Brits, who had a good KGB source) that the typewriters in the Moscow embassy were transmitting everything written to the White House directly to

the Kremlin. Of course, Russians inside the embassy serviced these machines. And the carcinogenic "spy dust" found in the embassy was spread by Soviet nationals to facilitate surveillance.

Representative James Courter, a New Jersey Republican, offers a bill requiring replacement of all Soviet citizens by Americans in the Moscow embassy within a year. The State Department response: How about half? That would mean only the best KGB personnel would continue to make the beds. Under congressional pressure, the State Department says the central U.S. facility there will be free of Russians, but that the compound will have non-American workers.

Why? The State Department fears the Americans will be seduced and turned into spies, that they will not be as effective in getting people on the phone, that they may get in trouble or accidents. Apparently it would rather have full-time KGB agents on the premises than U.S. citizens because — get this — such close contact keeps diplomats security-conscious and enables them to send messages by talking to the chandeliers. State also means about how hard it is to get drivers and domestic servants to work over there, but that is malarkey.

The Russians are regularly penetrating the Moscow embassy, and increasingly penetrating telephone and office conversations in Washington, and Mr. Reagan's "hard-line" administration is doing nothing about it. It may be time for rigorous congressional oversight.

The New York Times.



The Battle Has Begun for the U.S. Senate

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — A shift of only four seats in next year's U.S. congressional elections would give Democrats control of the Senate again, making President Reagan a considerably lame duck in the last two years of his term. It is not surprising, therefore, that knives already are being sharpened, and the public interest is taking a licking.

Among crucial new developments is the announcement by John P. East of North Carolina, a Republican senator elected in 1980 from the finger-nail clippings of Senator Jesse Helms, that ill health will force his retirement. Coming on top of Senator Paul Laxalt's decision not to run again, Mr. East's decision has shaken Republican confidence for 1986.

Rumors persist, moreover, that Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, one of the last of the old "liberal Republicans," will also retire. Mr. Mathias, who is cordially despised by the Jesse Helms-Richard Viguerie right wing, is no doubt enjoying their dilemma: They would love to be rid of him but since no other Republican is likely to win in Maryland, they need him to help keep the Senate in Republican hands.

The Washington Post, its ear ever

to the political ground, even reports rumors that Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina will heroically yield his Judiciary Committee chairmanship to Mr. Mathias, as bait for the latter to run once more.

There would be more than poetic justice in this, since Mr. Mathias was in line for the chairmanship in 1980, only to be bulldozed aside when more senior Mr. Thurmond shifted to Judiciary from the Armed Services Committee. Mr. Thurmond has not, however, confirmed his readiness for another leap, particularly one on behalf of Mr. Mathias.

In North Carolina, Mr. East's retirement has split that state's recently prosperous Republican Party. Mr. East and his political sponsor, the right-wing National Congressional Club headed by Mr. Helms, quickly announced their support for David Funderburk, 41, until recently the ambassador to Romania. North Carolina political bulls say Mr. Funderburk, who has never run for office, is another Helms creation.

He will be opposed in what promises to be a bloody Republican primary by Representative James T. Broyhill, dean of the state's congressional delegation and a close associate of Governor James G. Martin. Both are what once would have been called "conservatives," but they are being labeled "moderates" in recognition of their differences; often great, with the Helms-led radical conservatives.

That might seem to offer the Democrats opportunities. But their best candidate, former Governor James Hunt, took himself out of the race even before Mr. East announced his

retirement. No other Democrat seems a natural or assured choice, so a tough Democratic primary seems likely, too. In the general election, however, Mr. Reagan will not be at the top of the ticket as he was when Mr. East won an upset victory in 1980 and when Mr. Helms defeated Mr. Hunt last year.

Meanwhile, back in the Senate, the formidable Mr. Helms has maneuvered the Finance Committee, of which he is not a member, into approving a new tobacco price-support program, a subject over which the committee normally has no jurisdiction. He did it by promising not to filibuster the committee's plan to keep the cigarette tax at 16 cents per pack, as part of its deficit-reduction package. The tax had been scheduled to drop to only 8 cents on Oct. 1.

What has that got to do with politics? Well, the proposed new support plan is designed to remove a huge tobacco surplus that is threatening to bankrupt the present program. It will either save the taxpayers \$500 million or cost them \$1 billion, depending on who makes the claim, but it will please tobacco growers either way. And though the 16-cent tax will be retained, that is better for the tobacco industry than the even higher taxes the Finance Committee rejected or the 20-cent tax the House Ways and Means Committee may yet approve.

So these actions in the Senate will not hurt and may help Republican Senate candidates next year in tobacco states such as North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Kentucky. Never mind that with all those \$200-billion federal deficits ahead, and with cigarettes clearly harmful to the public health, doubling the tax on them would make more sense.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

China's 'Back-Stabbing'

In response to the report "U.S. Senators Assail China for 'Un Voted'" (Aug. 28) by Jim Mann:

It was good for a change to see the United States asserting itself and its interests during recent talks with mainland China. If the mainland hopes to continue profiting from its relationship with the United States, its back-stabbing in international forums must stop. Nor should the United States tolerate such behavior.

The senators were correct to voice support for Taiwan, even if it was unpleasant news to Beijing's ears. If the United States cannot protect its interests and those of its allies when doing business with the mainland, it should not do business at all.

ELSIE MARKS.

Taipei.

ers to manufacture in their countries could find that their countries lose two or three jobs in the auto industry for every one created." But Japanese manufacturers did not voluntarily propose such overseas investments; it was the other way around.

We are, nevertheless, very aware of Europe's economic difficulties, particularly the high levels of unemployment, and Japanese investment should help by creating jobs.

Ironically, Ford Motor Co. is the only manufacturer in Europe that is considered "international." Ford cannot afford to become protectionist, even if it does buy Japanese parts.

M. SHIZUME,
Director General,
Japan Automobile
Manufacturers Association,
Paris.

Autos: Europe vs. Japan

After reading the report "Fiat Auto's Head Foresees Pact With Ford in '85" (Sept. 13), I want to protest the charge made by Robert Lutz, president of Ford of Europe Inc. Mr. Lutz "warned that EC governments who tempt Japanese automak-

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ARTS / LEISURE

Monotonous 'Song & Dance'

By Frank Rich
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Song & Dance," Bernadette Peters and the choreographer Peter Martins all but break their necks trying to entertain us. In the first act, Peters belts and sobs and shimmies her way through a solo song cycle that runs for an hour. After intermission, Martins takes over, sending nine admirable dancers, led by Christopher d'Amboise, into a 40-minute exhibition of pyrotechnics. So why is "Song & Dance" grating (Act I) and monotonous (Act II)? No one has given Peters anything to sing about or Martins's dancers any reason to leap. Empty material remains empty, no matter how talented those who perform it.

Peters is more than talented: As an actress, singer, comedienne and all-round warming presence, she has no peer in the musical theater right now. In her half of "Song & Dance," she works so hard you'd think she were pleading for mercy before a firing squad. Yet for all her vocal virtuosity, tempestuous fits and husky-toned charm, we never care if her character lives or dies, as long as she's brief about it. That character, an English hatmaker named Emma who settles in New York, is a completely synthetic, not to mention insulting, creation whom no performer could redeem.

Describing herself as "a girl who lets men take advantage," Emma devotes most of her 20-odd songs to sulking about her misadventures with various un-seen men who take her to bed and then kick her into the street. The authors treat her almost as shabbily. They don't bother to examine Emma, they merely exploit her. For all the time we spend with this woman, we learn little about her beyond her sexual activities. She is an empty-headed tramp with a heart of gold.

The men who created Emma are Don Black, who wrote the lyrics used in the even drainer 1982 London version of "Song & Dance," and Richard Maltby Jr., the gifted lyricist and director ("Baby") who receives credit for providing the Broadway edition with "additional lyrics" and its "American adaptation." A few howlers aside — "Loneliness must be the worst feeling

of all" or "Show me a dream and I'll show you a nightmare!" — Maltby has injected his customary professionalism into the inept London text. But he must share the blame for perpetuating, if not accentuating, the patronizing characterization of the heroine. And why didn't he give Peters any material to capitalize on her sense of humor? The one comic song, a London holdover titled "Capped Teeth and Caesar Salad," recycles Beverly Hills jokes that had been better days when Joan Rivers was still in college.

It's a tribute to the star, who's incapable of a dishonest moment, that Act I of "Song & Dance" doesn't earn unintentional laughs. While much of Lloyd Webber's impersonal and bombastically orchestrated music sounds like the stuff that's piped into a 747 just before takeoff, Peters does get to sing a few sprightly tunes. As is the composer's wont, the better songs are reprised so often that one can never be quite sure whether they are here to stay or are simply refusing to leave.

In Act II, Lloyd Webber provides no original music — this show is as miserly as his "Cats" is profligate — but offers variations on Paganini's A-minor "Caprice." Rachmaninoff need not worry. Lloyd Webber's main contributions to Paganini, conducted by John Mauceri, are electronic gimmicks and a rock beat. Certainly his variations have failed to inspire Martins, whose labored vision of nocturnal Manhattan fleetingly recalls "Fancy Free" and "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" but is unlikely to join them in repertory at the New York City Ballet.

Most of the choreography is a cynical, acrobatic approximation of vintage Broadway dancing, without the repose, pacing and conviction that make the prototypes electric. To forge a shotgun marriage between the song and dance halves of the evening, d'Amboise is costumed as one of Emma's Act I lovers — a cad named Joe whose only known characteristics are his place of birth (Nebraska) and favorite color (red). A fine young dancer who as yet lacks the stage presence to drive a Broadway show, d'Amboise raises his fist joyously when it's time to applaud.



Ensemble in "Song & Dance."

Hmong Musician Keeps Tradition Alive in U.S.

By Richard Green

PORTLAND, Oregon — Bua Sua Mui is carrying on a musical and spiritual tradition born thousands of years ago in south-west China.

Mua, a Hmong tribesman who aided the United States during the Vietnam War by leading Laotian villagers on military campaigns, is now waging a different kind of battle, trying to keep alive the heritage of his people.

The 70-year-old musician traveled to Washington this month to pick up a check for \$5,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts and perform at Ford's Theater. He was one of a dozen people to receive the United States' highest award for folk artists.

Mua, a shaman, or spiritual leader, of his tribe in the mountains of

Laos, fled with family members to Thailand and then to the United States in 1978.

"If we had stayed in Laos, my family and I would have been killed," Mua said through an interpreter. He said many people who had promoted the U.S. cause in Vietnam were killed after the fall of Saigon.

As a shaman in Laos, Mua was concerned primarily with the spiritual health of his village. He said his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were also shamans, healing the sick by promoting "good spirits" and dispatching "bad spirits" with music.

Mua also was used to pass along histories in the Hmong culture, which only recently acquired a written language. Hmong tribesmen were identified as being in southwest China at least as early as 225 B.C. and migrated to Laos and Vietnam in the 1800s.

The main musical instrument played by Mua is called a *geef*. Made of bamboo, the instrument is a woodwind that produces a high-pitched sound. Mua teaches Hmong refugees to play the instrument and has given performances at schools and community events. Such performances, together with some Social Security benefits and income from his wife's work as a seamstress, support the couple and their extended family, all of whom live in one small apartment.

Jan DeWeese, a Portland music teacher, discovered Mua while putting together a community folk music festival. DeWeese has written several grant applications for Mua, including the one to the National Endowment, which sent representatives to hear his music.

"It makes me happy to play the music, but it also makes me lonely for the good friends and relatives I've left behind," said Mua, who began playing the *geef* 55 years ago. "When I play, in a way, I am playing for them."

By teaching the young to play the instrument, Mua said, he is trying to pass along Hmong traditions that otherwise would die. He particularly wants the music to continue in marriage and death ceremonies, he said.

Though Mua said he realized that some diseases could be best treated by doctors, he believes his music can rid people of other illnesses.

"In the future I hope to agitate use music to attract good spirits and make the sick healthy again," he said.

Fashion Students Meet the Pros, Courtesy of Swiss Textile Industry

International Herald Tribune

SAINT GALLEN, Switzerland — The "Rencontre Suisse du Jeune Talent" is an interesting attempt by about 30 Swiss textile companies to bring together fashion students and manufacturers. The ambitious, \$200,000 promotion took place earlier this month at

HEBE DORSEY

this small textile center, which since the 12th century has specialized in cotton and embroidery.

Low on quantity but high on quality, Swiss textile companies had 450 outfits in the Paris couture collections in July, of which 250 came from the house of Abraham AG in Zurich. The Rencontre was presided over by Hans Georg Rhonheimer, a partner in Abraham. This was the second such gathering since 1982; another is planned for 1987.

The international forum gathered about 50 students from 16 fashion schools. Representatives of manufacturers, major retail stores and designers from several countries — especially West Germany, Switzerland and France — also attended. Among the retailers represented were Marks & Spencer of London. Italians attending included representatives of the clothing manufacturer Genny, the shoe and ready-to-wear maker Ferragamo, and Gruppo Finanziario Tessile, the manufacturer that handles Valentino and Ungaro ready-to-wear. Foreign designers attending included Janice Wainwright of London and Poppy Moren of Paris.

Moren did the commentary on the show of students' designs (using Swiss fabrics) that opened the two-day event. Most fashion schools presented three students, each bringing one design. The outfits ran the gamut from lingerie to menswear.

Many of these students have won prizes in local fashion competitions. Their clearest overall influences were Jean-Paul Gaultier's wild layerings, Arzozine Alala's figure-conscious silhouette (these were the most enthusiastically received by the audience), Claude Montana's shoulders and Gianni Versace's sportswear. Japanese students from the Bunka College of Fashion in Tokyo were obviously influenced by Issey Miyake and, like him, came up with unusual fabric combinations.

The most interesting part of the meeting was discovering that there are so many fashion schools in the world, some in remote corners.

Some of the best offerings originated in the Netherlands and Los Angeles. Students from the Royal College of Art in London had the most professional hand. Those from Munich's Deutsche Meisterschule für Mode emphasized sportswear and leisure wear. Students from the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York had a fresh if not very adventurous approach. The free-wheeling Studio Bercot in Paris produced the most theatrical designs; its students were distinctly under the influence of Thierry Mugler.

The meeting achieved at least one of its purposes: Many of the students were approached by professionals. Lejaby, a large French lingerie firm, talked to students from Leicester (England) Polytech-



Design by Estevan Ramos of Los Angeles fashion institute.

nic. Jetty Van Wezel, from the Arnhem (Netherlands) Akademie voor Beeldende Kunsten, talked to the Munich-based sportswear manufacturer Willy Bogner. Bogner, who also came in 1982, said he felt that, of all the students, van Wezel had the most innovative approach to sportswear. Nicola Grillo of the Domus Academy in Milan was approached by another German company, Etienne Aigner.

Estevan Ramos of Los Angeles' Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising is a brilliant artist who could make a career in fashion illustration if nothing else. Influenced by Versace, whom he said he admired more than any other designer, Ramos had fun with witty, comic-strip-like designs that caught the attention of companies from Switzerland, Mexico and Spain. Another Los Angeles student, Heather Lawrence, who went around with hot-pink hair and pink suede chaps over lacy pantaloons, had mischievous, gypsy designs.

The second day of the Rencontre was devoted to speeches from fashion professionals. The designer Wolfgang Joop, a star of German fashion and a professor at the Hochschule der Künste in Berlin, talked about emotion in creation. He also raised the itchy problem of the lack of world recognition for West German designers.

Pierre Bergé, president of Yves Saint Laurent, opened with Jean Cocteau's line: "Fashion is born and dies every season." He introduced Dominique Wagniet, who will direct the Institut Français de la Mode, a Paris fashion school scheduled to open in January.

Gustav Zumbsteg, president of Abraham, an outstanding designer of couture textiles for 50 years and one who has collaborated with Saint Laurent for 25 years, spoke on "Creativity: The challenge facing the Swiss textile entrepreneur." He credited his association with artists such as Braque, Picasso and Miro for developing his creativity. Although he has a reputation for innovative changes in use of fabrics, he said: "We're only the suppliers of materials. I feel like the Paul Klee 'Tightrope Dancer' — which I own."

There were no awards at the Rencontre, no official recognition. The students were clearly introduced in print and in person, and, in the end, what mattered was not whether or not there was a genius among them; the most appealing

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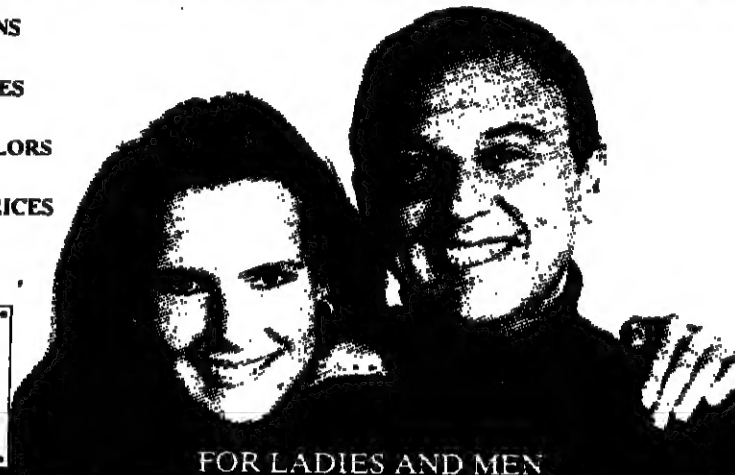
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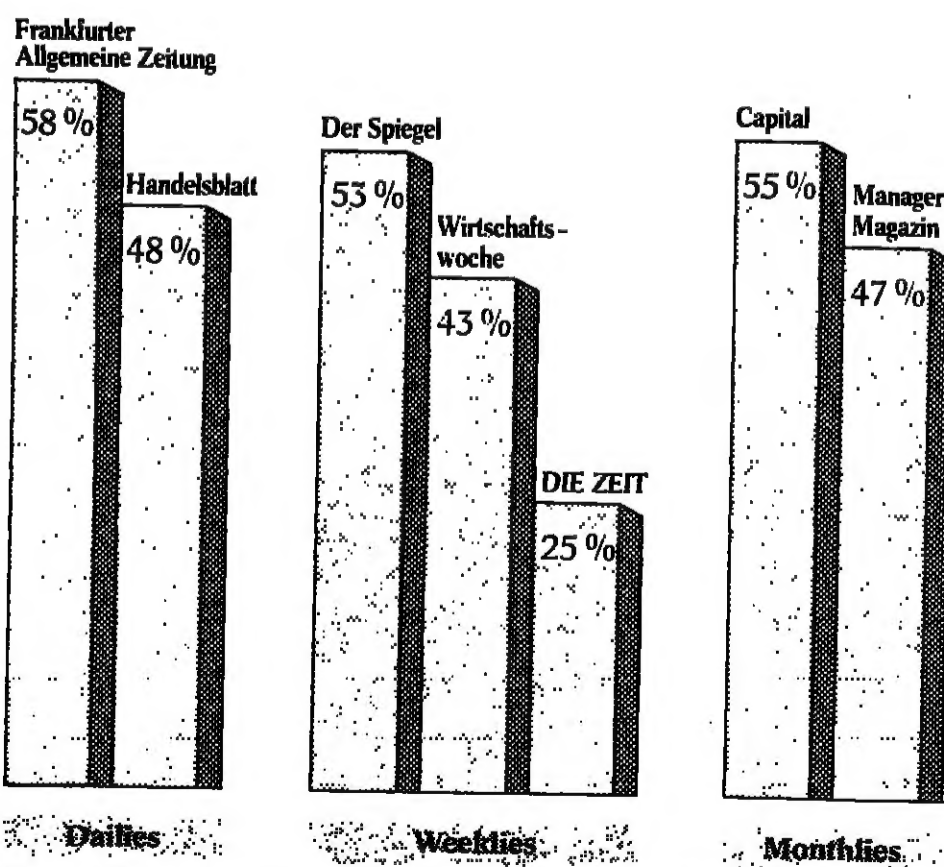
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EXPORT PRICES



FOR LADIES AND MEN

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Source: The European Businessman Readership Survey 1984 (Average Issue Readership)

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Milan's Galleria Gets Its First Renovation

REUTERS
MILAN — One of Milan's most distinctive landmarks, the Galleria, a glass-covered arcade housing cafés, restaurants and shops, is undergoing the first major facelift of its 118-year history.

The arcade's mosaic walkway links Milan's cathedral and La Scala opera house. Restoration work started several months ago, including the cleaning of the arcade's centerpiece, a glass dome sheltering a large hexagonal space. The project is expected to cost at least 1 billion lire (\$530,000).

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NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	285.44	274.00	274.00	+1.00
Dow Jones	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
IBM	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
NYSE	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Trans	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Util	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Comp	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00

NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Trans	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Util	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Comp	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M. 89,570,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 89,000,000
P.M. volume 570,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New Highs	New Lows
200	200	200	200	200

NASDAQ Index

Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Trans	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Util	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00
Comp	1885.00	1885.00	1885.00	+1.00

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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Amgen	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Prev. Close	Today's Close
75.00	75.00
75.00	75.00
75.00	75.00
75.00	75.00

NYSE Diaries

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	New Highs	New Lows
200	200	200	200	200

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16
152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100
152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100
152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100
152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100	152,100

Standard & Poor's Index

Indus	Trans	Util	Comp
200	200	200	200

AMEX Sales

3 P.M. volume	Prev. 3 P.M. volume
570,000	570,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Today's P.M.
230.98	219.48	229.98	224.38

N.Y. Stocks Are Sharply Higher

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply higher late Monday in active trading.

Technology, cyclical and multinational issues advanced on news that the United States and four other nations — West Germany, France,

Britain and Japan — had agreed on coordinated efforts to lower the foreign exchange value of the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 17.14 to 1,315.08 an hour before the close. Advances led declines by a 2-1 ratio. Volume was 91.4 million shares, down from 101.4 million in the same period Friday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said after the declines of recent weeks, the market was primed to respond to a favorable piece of news.

"Any time the market is up, it feels great," said Jerome Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein.

"We think it will last," Mr. Hinkle said his firm

believes the resolve of the so-called Group of Five nations cut the value of the dollar and oppose protectionism will be "extremely positive" for the U.S. economy. "Cyclical stocks will be the place to be," Mr. Hinkle said.

Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany, was more skeptical.

"Wall Street is always anxious for fireworks and the meeting of the finance ministers and central bankers provided an excuse for a move up," Mr. Johnson said. "But in economics there are no solutions, only tradeoffs."

"After the initial applause, the market will get back to business as usual and focus on the underlying economic and monetary conditions here and abroad," he said. "In two or three days, the markets will come back to where they were."

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue and up slightly.

Among other actively traded issues, Nyxer was off a bit. American Express was gaining and Peabody International Corp. was ahead.

IBM was up, as were Ray Research, Burroughs, Honeywell and Sony. Digital Equipment was up sharply.

General Motors, Ford and Honda Motor Co. were all gaining.

12 Month High Low Stock

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Stk.	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg.
29.00	19.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	29.00	19.00	29.00	+1.00
28.00	18.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	28.00	18.00	28.00	+1.00
27.00	17.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	27.00	17.00	27.00	+1.00
26.00	16.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	26.00	16.00	26.00	+1.00
25.00	15.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	25.00	15.00	25.00	+1.00
24.00	14.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	24.00	14.00	24.00	+1.00
23.00	13.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	23.00	13.00	23.00	+1.00
22.00	12.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	22.00	12.00	22.00	+1.00
21.00	11.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	21.00	11.00	21.00	+1.00
20.00	10.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	20.00	10.00	20.00	+1.00
19.00	9.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	19.00	9.00	19.00	+1.00
18.00	8.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	18.00	8.00	18.00	+1.00
17.00	7.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	17.00	7.00	17.00	+1.00
16.00	6.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	16.00	6.00	16.00	+1.00
15.00	5.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	15.00	5.00	15.00	+1.00
14.00	4.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	14.00	4.00	14.00	+1.00
13.00	3.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	13.00	3.00	13.00	+1.00
12.00	2.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	12.00	2.00	12.00	+1.00
11.00	1.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	11.00	1.00	11.00	+1.00
10.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	10.00	0.00	10.00	+1.00
9.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	9.00	0.00	9.00	+1.00
8.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	8.00	0.00	8.00	+1.00
7.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	7.00	0.00	7.00	+1.00
6.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	6.00	0.00	6.00	+1.00
5.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	5.00	0.00	5.00	+1.00
4.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	4.00	0.00	4.00	+1.00
3.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	3.00	0.00	3.00	+1.00
2.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	2.00	0.00	2.00	+1.00
1.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	1.00	0.00	1.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	Amgen	1.00	4.00	15.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00

The Global Newspaper.



هكسان الكحل

(Continued on Page 15)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Fiat Posts Sharp Rise In Profit for First Half

TURIN — Fiat, the Italian industrial conglomerate, announced a sharp increase in overall operating profit for the first half of 1985 and predicted full-year figures would be much better than in 1984.

The company said the group's operating profit, which does not take into account tax and debt-servicing costs, rose to 1,215 billion lire (\$625 million) in the first half of the year, a 41.3-percent increase from 860 billion lire in the like period last year.

Group sales grew 11.2 percent to 13,066 billion lire. Sales rose in all main divisions, although the biggest increase was in industrial vehicles, which saw volume advance by 19 percent, while sales in the robotics division jumped by 27 percent.

Sales of cars, which account for more than half the entire business, rose 9.8 percent to 7,462 billion lire.

The company reported, Fiat held onto its dominant position in West Europe with a 13.4-percent market share after a big surge in British sales and a buoyant performance in West Germany.

Fiat gave no net profit for the first half, but said it could confidently predict that profits for the full year would be substantially better than 1984, when net profits more than doubled from 1983 to 627 billion lire.

The first-half results confirmed that the group's intensive effort in the past five years to automate its production lines was paying increased dividends.

Group officials said that although the results showed that Fiat was outperforming most of its European competitors, its profits were still well behind major U.S. automakers, such as General Motors and Chrysler.

Hanson Trust Considers Raising Its Bid for SCM

NEW YORK — Hanson Trust PLC said in a document filed Monday with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it is prepared to make an offer for SCM Corp. "in excess of \$74 per share" under certain conditions.

The conditions include the dropping of so-called "lock-up options" in SCM's own leveraged buyout plan which provide for the sale of two SCM businesses to Merrill Lynch & Co. in the event the buyout plan is terminated.

Merrill Lynch and SCM management are partners in a \$74-per-share offer to acquire SCM.

In its filing with the SEC, Hanson said SCM advisers offered to buy 3.4 million SCM shares held by Hanson.

According to the document, Hanson responded that it was "not interested in selling" and is "prepared to pursue a business combination in excess of \$74 per share" if the lock-up options are dropped.

SCM has charged Hanson in a federal lawsuit with illegally acquiring the 3.4 million shares after dropping its earlier \$72-per-share offer.

Hanson has filed its own suit

contending that the SCM management offer is unfair to shareholders.

Separately, the SEC said Monday that it is conducting a private investigation into SCM's charge that Hanson violated federal securities laws when it purchased large blocks of SCM stock shortly after terminating its hostile tender offer.

"The commission agrees that at this early stage in the litigation, SCM has raised a serious question going to the merits of whether the Williams Act may have been violated," the SEC said in a legal memorandum submitted to the second circuit U.S. Court of Appeals.

The appeals court is considering a lower federal court's temporary order barring Hanson from acquiring any more SCM stock.

Hanson first began its tender offer for SCM stock on Aug. 21, at \$60 per share in cash.

After SCM and Merrill Lynch announced a competing plan for a leveraged buyout of SCM at \$70 a share, Hanson responded by raising its offer to \$72.

Finally, when SCM and Merrill raised their bid to \$74 on Sept. 11, Hanson announced it was terminating its bid.

Peat Marwick Murdoch to Buy Rest of Fox Studio

LONDON — Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. and KMG International accounting group are holding preliminary merger talks, a Peat Marwick spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman stressed that the talks so far had been exploratory. He was referring to press reports that discussions were under way that could combine the companies into the world's largest accounting group, with annual revenues approaching \$2.5 billion.

Industry sources said the proposed merger between Peat Marwick and Deloitte Haskins & Sells, which was dropped in 1984, was the last major merger proposal among international accountants.

A KMG spokesman in London said preliminary contacts between the firm and Peat Marwick were taking place mainly in Amsterdam and New York. KMG has received a number of recent merger approaches, he added.

In New York, KMG said it was discussing the possibility of a merger with another accounting firm and expected to make an announcement within two weeks.

Sam Marks, a spokesman for KMG, declined to confirm that the company was holding preliminary talks with Peat Marwick.

He said KMG has been approached by six major firms in the past year, but "we haven't really entered into any formal talks or discussions" with Peat Marwick.

LOS ANGELES — Rupert Murdoch, the publisher who bought half of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. six months ago for \$250 million, will buy the rest of the studio from Marvin Davis, a Denver oil man, a spokesman for Mr. Murdoch said Monday.

Mr. Murdoch will pay \$325 million to Mr. Davis's holding company, TCF Holdings Inc., for the remaining 50 percent of the studio and its valuable film library.

Mr. Davis will retain TCF's stakes in resorts in Pebble Beach, California, and Aspen, Colorado, plus other real estate, including 2.7 acres (1.1 hectares) of land on the Fox property.

"The deal has been done," said

Howard Rubenstein, a spokesman for Mr. Murdoch, an Australian-born financier who recently became a U.S. citizen to overcome federal rules limiting the ability of foreigners to own U.S. broadcast properties.

Mr. Murdoch had initially sought to acquire all of Fox last year, but Mr. Davis demurred and Mr. Murdoch settled for half in March. Mr. Murdoch paid \$162 million in cash for half of TCF Holdings and also gave the studio an \$88-million advance.

Mr. Murdoch was brought in as a partner in TCF Holdings, Fox's parent, because the studio was strapped for cash because of heavy losses caused by poor showings at the box office.

However, last summer Fox had a hit movie, "Cocoon," which has grossed more than \$70 million.

For the nine months ended May 25, the company lost \$80.1 million on revenues of \$468.1 million. In fiscal 1983, the company lost \$89.7 million.

Mr. Davis and Marc Rich, a commodities trader, bought Fox four years ago for \$722 million. Mr. Davis paid about \$116 million last year to buy out Mr. Rich.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Murdoch had considered joining to buy part of Metromedia Inc., but Mr. Davis pulled out of the agreement. Mr. Murdoch went ahead alone and agreed in May to pay \$1.55 billion for six Metromedia television stations.

COMPANY NOTES

British Aerospace PLC confirmed that it was conducting talks with the Soviet Union on the sale of the Advanced Turboprop airliner. But a company spokesman, commenting on the figure of 1,000 planes reported by The Sunday Times, said, "We haven't talked numbers." The spokesman said a contract would take at least two years to negotiate.

Broken Hill Pty., a managing director, Brian Loton, advised shareholders not to sell their holdings. In heavy trading last week, several brokers said that Adelaide Steamship Co. and Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Group Ltd. between them held about 14 percent of Broken Hill.

Ford Motor Co. resumed production Monday at its assembly plant in Lorain, Ohio, after 5,200 members of the United Auto Workers voted to end a two-week strike over local health and safety issues.

Mostek Malaysia Sdn., a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., said it was cutting back operations at its Penang plant because of the prolonged downturn in the semiconductor industry. Most of its output is exported to the United States.

Richardson-Vicks Inc. said Monday that it had increased to 7 million the number of its common shares it planned to repurchase in resisting a takeover offer from Unilever. It said it had repurchased about 5 million shares as of Friday.

Société Métallurgique le Nickel announced parent company net

profit of 144 million French francs (\$16.6 million) in the first half of 1985, after a loss of 67 million francs in the 1984 period. It said a decline in the market and developments in exchange rates would have an unfavorable influence on results in second half 1985.

Technip SA, the French engineering group, is to build a plant in Egypt to produce 100,000 tons of flat glass annually, under a \$107-million turnkey contract signed in Cairo.

United Parcel Service said it would begin service between the United States and Western Europe on Oct. 7. European countries served will be Belgium, Britain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

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ATLANTA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Wednesday, September 25, 1985, 5-7 p.m.
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL
LONDON

Tea and refreshments will be served

DANKE SCHÖN.



Lufthansa's engine selection for their new fleet of Airbus Industrie A300-600 and A310-300 jetliners as a vote of confidence — in a company that delivers on its promises* and in the only new widebody engine that's certified and in production, right now. Thank you very much, Lufthansa.

*For Lufthansa, General Electric engines power 21 747's, 14 DC-10's, 5 A300's and 13 A310's.



IFI
Istituto Finanziario Industriale

Società per Azioni
Corporate offices: 25, Via Mercurio, Turin, Italy
Capital stock: Lire 104,000,000,000 fully paid
Turnover of the Company: no. 327, lire 5270/27

Increase of capital stock to Lire 123,500,000,000
Offer of unexercised rights

As of the end of the period for subscription to the capital increase authorized by the shareholders' meeting of June 3rd 1985 the offering was subscribed to for the 99.88%.

The unexercised rights amount to No. 129,648 granting the subscription to No. 16,206 preferred shares.

In accordance with the third paragraph of article 2441 of the Italian Civil Code, such rights will be offered for sale on the Torino Stock Exchange by the broker Dott. Franco Iotti, via S. Teresa 12, Torino, on the 24, 25, 26, 27 and 30 of September 1985.

The purchasers of the rights will be entitled to purchase two preferred shares, par value Lire 1000, at Lire 4000 each, for every 16 rights presented. The new shares will have dividend accruing from April 1, 1985.

The exercise of the rights and the payment of the new shares must take place no later than October 4, 1985 at the Company's offices via Carlo Emanuele 25, Torino.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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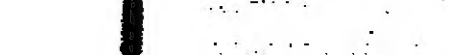
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LJW

FOR FUN AND PROFIT
The Business Travel Column by
ROGER COLLIS
Friday in Weekend



SPORTS

Raiders Thrashed By 49ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — The winners of four of the last five Super Bowls met here Sunday, and, surprisingly, it wasn't much of a contest.

NFL ROUNDUP

was as simple as that. Said Raiders safety Vann McElroy: "It was a total embarrassment."

Joe Montana threw two touchdown passes and linebacker Milt McColl ran 28 yards with a fumble recovery for another score as the 49ers rolled to a convincing National Football League victory.

It was the second straight triumph for the defending Super Bowl champions, who registered nine quarterback sacks in raising their record to 2-1.

Los Angeles also lost quarterback Jim Plunkett. Sacked by defensive end Jeff Stover, Plunkett left the game early in the fourth quarter with a dislocated left shoulder. He is expected to be sidelined at least six weeks.

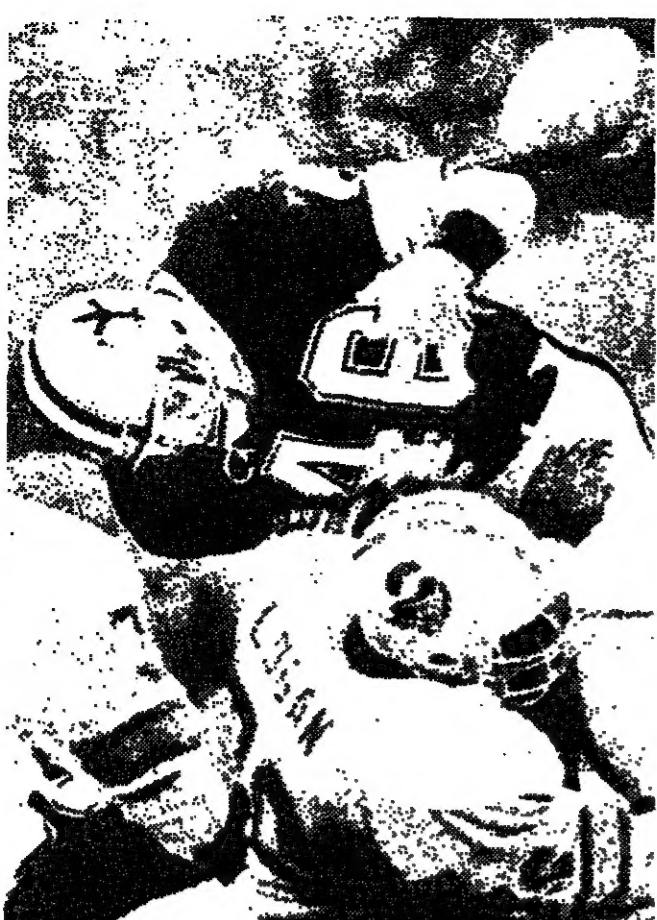
Montana fired touchdown passes of 20 yards to running back Roger Craig, 3:06 into the game, and of 14 yards to wide receiver Dwight Clark with 2:27 left in the third quarter.

McColl's TD came only 34 seconds after Clark scored to cap an 80-yard drive and give the 49ers a 17-point lead. On the first play following the touchdown, Plunkett fumbled when hit by defensive end Jim Stuckey. McColl picked the ball up and raced into the end zone, making the score 27-3.

Montana completed 14 of 24 passes for 253 yards with no interceptions before coming out early in the fourth quarter. Plunkett hit on 3 of 34 for 258 yards and was intercepted once.

San Francisco had 224 yards in first-half total offense and 352 for the game. The Raiders logged only a total of 68 yards in the second half after accumulating 212 in the first 30 minutes.

Colts 14, Lions 6: In Indianapolis,



Holde Gajan had a rough Sunday (three fumbles), but New Orleans still won its first game of the year, 20-13, over Tampa Bay.

its reserve fullback George Wonsley rushed for a career-high 170 yards to spark the Colts past Detroit. Wonsley carried 27 times and also caught five passes for 32 yards. The victory gave Rod Dowhower his first triumph as an NFL head coach, while Darryl Rogers suffered his initial NFL setback.

Saints 20, Buccaneers 13: In New Orleans, Dave Wilson threw two touchdown passes and Terry Hodge, playing strong safety in place of the injured Russell Gary, forced a fumble and intercepted a pass to lead the Saints to their first triumph of the year.

Broncos 44, Falcons 28: In Atlanta, John Elway fired three touchdown passes and Rich Karlis added three second-half goals as Denver trounced the Falcons.

Giants 27, Cardinals 17: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Phil Simms passed for three touchdowns and rookie Jess Atkinson

kicked two field goals as New York ground out St. Louis.

Dolphins 31, Chiefs 0: In Miami, Dan Marino threw for two second-half touchdowns and the Dolphins recorded their first shutout since Nov. 20, 1983. Marino was 23 of 35 for 258 yards and TD passes of nine yards to Bruce Hardy and 27 yards to Woody Bennett. Miami stopped the league's highest-scoring team — Kansas City — had scored 83 points in its first two games.

Jets 24, Packers 3: In Milwaukee, Tony Paige scored two touchdowns, both set up by the defense, and Jackie Tom Baldwin returned a fumble 9 yards for a score, pacing the New York Jets past Green Bay.

Chargers 44, Bengals 41: In Cincinnati, Bob Thomas kicked a 34-yard field goal with four seconds left to lift San Diego past the 0-3 Bengals. Charger quarterback Dan Fouts was 25-of-43 passing, for 344 yards and four TDs. (AP, UPI)

Opportunistic Angels Take Divisional Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — The way the California Angels responded to mistakes on Sunday, it appears the biggest one of all was to declare them out of the race.

Only days after being figured for second place in the American League West, the Angels took the divisional lead with a slightly miraculous 12-inning, 10-9 victory over Cleveland.

In the course of the game, California followed a third-strike wild pitch with a grand-slam home run, followed a misplayed pop fly with a three-run homer and followed a 12th-inning error with the game-winning run.

California's fifth victory in a row, combined with Kansas City's loss to Minnesota, put the Angels one game ahead of the second-place Royals. Both teams have 13 games left, including four against each other in Kansas City.

California won when Cleveland shortstop Julio Franco muffed Rod Carew's grounder with one out in the 12th, allowing Rufino Linares to score from second.

In the first inning, Reggie Jackson swung at a third strike but was safe on a wild pitch to lead the batter's box. On the next pitch, Bobby Grich cleared the center-field wall for his fifth career grand slam. "Actually, when I stepped in the batter's box, I had it in my mind that fate was with us," said Grich. "I could see that everything was going our way — the bases shouldn't have been loaded."

In the fourth, Franco lost a pop-up in the sun, and Doug DeCinces followed with a three-run homer.

Twins 7, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri,

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Mark Funderburk had three run-scoring singles to back Frank Viola, who turned in his seventh complete game of the year. The Royals have lost six of their last nine games.

Yankees 5, Orioles 4: In Baltimore, Ricky Henderson and Ken Griffey homered on consecutive third-inning pitches and Ron Guidry became a 20-game winner for the third time as New York pulled to within 3½ games of first-place Toronto. The game started about 12 hours after Yankee Manager Billy Martin suffered a broken right arm in a fight with pitcher Ed Whitson at a Baltimore hotel. Martin managed with a cast on his arm.

Brewers 2, Blue Jays 1: In Milwaukee, Paul Molitor's double down the right-field line with two out in the seventh scored Mike Felder from second with the run that edged Toronto.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 2: In Boston, Rich Gedman drove in two runs and Dwight Evans homered on starter Dan Pate's first pitch of the game to help Dennis Boyd to his fourth straight.

White Sox 7, A's 5: In Chicago, Luis Salazar's two-out, two-run homer in the 10th gave the White Sox their victory. Salazar was 4-for-5 for the day with four RBIs.

Rangers 6, Mariners 0: In Arlington, Texas, Mike Mason scattered six hits for his first shutout of the season and Pete O'Brien went 3-for-3, including a homer, and drove in three runs to lead Texas past Seattle.

Cardinals 6, Expos 5: In the National League,

in St. Louis, Tommy Herr's two-out, two-run

homer in the ninth rallied the Cardinals past Montreal and opened their lead in the Eastern Division to three games. Said Herr, not noted for his power hitting: "Every little boy fantasizes about hitting the game-winning homer in the bottom of the ninth. I can't go up there in that frame of mind too often, but if you play the game long enough, things like this can happen."

Pirates 5, Mets 3: In New York, rookie Bob Kipper pitched a five-hitter through 8½ innings for his first major-league victory. A 21-year-old left-hander acquired by Pittsburgh last month in the deal that sent John Candelaria to the California Angels, Kipper walked three and struck out four. The last-place Pirates took two of the three weekend games from the Mets.

Dodgers 5, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Orel Hersher won his ninth straight decision and Kenny Landreaux and Bill Madlock homered to lead Los Angeles past the Giants. Madlock, batting .369 since joining the Dodgers Aug. 31, extended his batting streak to 15 games.

Reds 6, Astros 5: In Houston, Dave Concepcion's sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth scored Dave Parker from third and kept Cincinnati 5½ games back of Los Angeles in the Western Division.

Braves 7, Padres 5: In San Diego, Claudell Washington and Glenn Hubbard drove in two runs apiece to help Atlanta end a losing streak at six games.

Cubs 9, Phillies 2: Bob Dernier singled three times, stole two bases and scored four runs as Chicago swept a three-game series in Philadelphia for the first time since 1974. (UPI, AP)



Yankee Manager Billy Martin, a cast on his broken right arm, on the job Sunday in Baltimore.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	B	R	H	P	Cl.
McGee S.F.	124	49	100	201	337		
Guerra L.A.	124	49	100	201	337		
Raines M.A.	141	54	106	173	317		
Sandberg C.	141	54	106	173	317		
Herr S.F.	147	57	92	172	312		
Porter C.	147	57	92	172	312		
Guyton S.D.	147	57	92	172	312		
Waller M.	147	57	92	172	312		
Scioscia L.A.	127	37	42	118	355		
Cruz M.	127	37	42	118	355		
Miller M.	127	37	42	118	355		
Murphy M.	127	37	42	118	355		
St. Louis 100: R. Martinez, Montreal, 184; C. Coleman, St. Louis, 101; S. Sanders, Chicago, 101; R. Martinez, Montreal, 184; C. Coleman, St. Louis, 101; S. Sanders, Chicago, 101.							

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

SOUTHEASTERN	All Games	W	L	T	P	Cl.
Alabama	100	20	16	20	30	36
Georgia	100	20	16	20	30	36
Auburn	100	20	16	20	30	36
Florida	100	20	16	20	30	36
Kentucky	100	20	16	20	30	36
LSU	100	20	16	20	30	36
Mississippi	100	20	16	20	30	36
Miss. St.	100	20	16	20	30	36
Tennessee	100	20	16	20	30	36
Vanderbilt	100	20	16	20	30	36

Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	P	Cl.	GB
Toronto	88	61	39	1	0
New York	88	61	39	1	0
Baltimore	79	69	52	14	1
Seattle	79	69	52	14	1
Los Angeles	79	69	52	14	1
Minnesota	79	69	52	14	1
Chicago	79	69	52	14	1
West Division	85	64	57	1	0
California	85	64	57	1	0
Kansas City	85	64	57	1	0
Oakland	77	72	65	13	1
Seattle	77	72	65	13	1
Minnesota	77	72	65	13	1
Texas	77	72	65	13	1

Baseball

CFL Standings

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Mer, \$14,000	46-61-67-71-273
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St, \$11,000	46-61-67-71-273
Sc, \$11,000	46-61-67-71-273
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St, \$9,000	46-61-67-71-273
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Baseball

Transition

BASEBALL	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Chicago	200	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia	200	100	100	100	100
San Diego	200	100	100	100	100
New York	200	100	100	100	100

Baseball

Tournament Tennis

NEW	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Atlanta	200	100	100	100	100
Los Angeles	200	100	100	100	100
San Francisco	200	100	100	100	100
New York	200	100	100	100	100

Baseball

Transition

BASEBALL	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Chicago	200	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia	200	100	100	100	100
San Diego	200	100	100	100	100
New York	200	100	100	100	100

Football

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	B	R	H	P	Cl.
McGee S.F.	124	49	100	201	337		
Guerra L.A.	124	49	100	201	337		
Raines M.A.	141	54	106	173	317		
Sandberg C.	141	54	106	173	317		
Herr S.F.	147	57	92	172	312		
Porter C.	147	57	92	172	312		
Guyton S.D.	147	57	92	172	312		
Waller M.	147	57	92	172	312		
Scioscia L.A.	127	37	42	118	355		
Cruz M.	127	37	42	118	355		
Miller M.	127	37	42	118	355		
Murphy M.	127	37	42	118	355		
St. Louis 100: R. Martinez, Montreal, 184; C. Coleman, St. Louis, 101; S. Sanders, Chicago, 101; R. Martinez, Montreal, 184; C. Coleman, St. Louis, 101; S. Sanders, Chicago, 101.							

Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	P	Cl.	GB
Toronto	88	61	39	1	0
New York	88	61	39	1	0
Baltimore	79	69	52	14	1
Seattle	79	69	52	14	1
Los Angeles	79	69	52	14	1
Minnesota	79	69	52	14	1
Chicago	79	69	52	14	1
West Division	85	64	57	1	0
California	85	64	57	1	0
Kansas City	85	64	57	1	0
Oakland	77	72	65	13	1
Seattle	77	72	65	13	1
Minnesota	77	72	65	13	1
Texas	77	72	65	13	1

Baseball

CFL Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Montreal	4	7	0	22	217
Hamilton	4	7	0	22	217
Ottawa	4	7	0	22	217
Toronto	4	7	0	22	217
Western Division	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Brit. Columbia	4	7	0	22	217
Calgary	4	7	0	22	217
Edmonton	4	7	0	22	217
Saskatchewan	4	7	0	22	217

Baseball

Transition

BASEBALL	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Chicago	200	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia	200	100	100	100	100
San Diego	200	100	100	100	100
New York	200	100	100	100	100

Baseball

Tournament Tennis

NEW	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Atlanta	200	100	100	100	100
Los Angeles	200	100	100	100	100
San Francisco	200	100	100	100	100
New York	200	100	100	100	100

Baseball

Transition

BASEBALL	W	L	P	Cl.	Pts
Chicago	200	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia	200	100	100	100	100
San Diego	200	100	100	100	100
New York	200	100	100	100	100

Exit Holmes — Bitter Ego Intact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAS VEGAS — His bitter ego has always been Larry Holmes' toughest opponent. Until he lost his heavyweight title to Michael Spinks Saturday night, other boxers had been relatively easy for him; he had been unbeaten in 48 bouts with 34 knockouts.

But he had never quite conquered himself.

He resented those who confined him to Muhammad Ali's shadow and as he approached his opportunity to equal Rocky Marciano's 49-0 record, he resented tributes to the popular champion of three decades ago. His ego wouldn't permit him to win graciously.

And when he finally lost, his ego wouldn't permit him to accept defeat gracefully.

Holmes won 20 title defenses. He beat Ali and Ken Norton and Gerry Cooney, beat Leon Spinks, Michael's brother and a former heavyweight champion.

But, sadly, he will be remembered as much for his failure to overcome the record — and for a diatribe Saturday night — as he will for his seven-year reign.

While indicating he wouldn't fight anymore, he talked about how "people sometimes light candles for your defeat," alluding to the Marciano family.

In the interview area, he talked about how "I'm 35 fighting young men, and he was 25 fighting old men — to be technical, Rocky Marciano couldn't carry my jockstrap."

As he spoke, he looked out at Marciano's youngest brother, Peter, 44, who had been at ringside along with the late champion's two children, 32-year-old Mary Ann and 16-year-old Rocky Jr.

He growled that Peter Marciano, who owns a sporting goods store in Hanover, Massachusetts, was "free-loading off your brother."

He also called Massachusetts "a racist state," and said "there will never be a white champion as long as black champions are fighting the way they are."

When

Henson, Lucas Join

By Alican Harmetz
New York Times Service

LONDON — There are two human actors and one real baby in "Labyrinth." It is necessary to keep such scores on Jim Henson movies, since the tall, bearded puppeteer most often appears himself with the yak hair, metal bones, plastic eyeballs and rubber teeth of his creations.

He created Kermit the Frog — the first character in what has become a Muppet universe for a generation of American children — 30 years ago at a local television station in Washington. "It was so long ago," he said, shaking his shaggy head, "that I can't remember what was going through my mind."

"Labyrinth" is a \$25-million Gothic fairy tale starring 14-year-old Jennifer Connelly as Sarah, who must find her way to the heart of a maze to save her baby brother from goblins, and the rock star David Bowie as her nemesis, the Goblin King. The other characters — Hoggle, the sweet dumb Ludo, the Wise Man with the bird on his head, the Wild Things with their detachable arms and legs — are Muppets.

"Labyrinth" is the first major collaboration of the father of the Muppets with the wizard of "Star Wars." A few years ago, Henson helped George Lucas create Yoda for "The Empire Strikes Back."

Scheduled for release by TriStar next June, "Labyrinth" is a Henson Associates Inc.-Lucasfilm Ltd. production. Jim Henson is the director and George Lucas is the executive producer.

"I've respected his work for a long time," said Lucas. "Puppetry is an ancient and completely wonderful skill that doesn't get the respect it should."

The genesis of "Labyrinth" was Henson's desire to correct what he sees as the one failure of his 1983 movie, "The Dark Crystal," which he co-directed with his longtime associate, Frank Oz. There were no human beings in "The Dark Crystal," which was a critical and box-office success. The reptilian Skeksis, the gentle Mycsus and the heroic young Gelflings fought for control of a world without people.

"The hardest thing artistically in 'The Dark Crystal' was making the two leading characters believ-

able," Henson said of the bland mechanical Gelflings who seemed to have wandered into "The Dark Crystal" from a Disney cartoon. "It's a real job making attractive creatures believable. Working with a live girl makes 'Labyrinth' immediately more accessible than 'The Dark Crystal.'"

"Labyrinth" is also lighter in tone than "The Dark Crystal." Sarah in Wonderland rather than planets in jeopardy. After wishing that she could get rid of her baby stepbrother, Sarah must reach the Goblin King's castle in the center of a labyrinth to keep the baby from being turned into a goblin.

"The whole film is more playful," Henson said. "We wanted to do a story with small, delightful relationships. The film captures the moment when an adolescent girl realizes she is responsible for her life. 'Dark Crystal' had a symphony orchestra. 'Labyrinth' will have the funkier sound of David Bowie's music."

The scene he was filming had Sarah being led astray by the Wild Things who live in the labyrinth. Fifteen puppeteers shrouded in black velvet, wearing black velvet gloves and square black velvet hoods, stood on a stage hung with huge black drapes. Three puppeteers grasped each Wild Thing by the rods that dangle from every body part of those skinny, tropical-birdlike creatures with huge acrylic eyeballs. Each Wild Thing has half a dozen alternate heads — a dancing head, a fully mechanical head worked by remote control, and several ordinary heads.

Henson has taken over all eight sound stages at Elstree Studios for five months, and each stage has its wonders. For the floor of one part of the maze, four truckloads of roots and branches arrive each day. Most breathtaking is a decadent white ballroom covered with wax bubbles and 5,000 silk roses, spilled wine that turns into rubies, and layers of glittering cobwebs. There are 10,000 candles and 100 bags of pearl glitter.

Two of Henson's five children were working as puppeteers. At one edge of the set, his son Brian led a blue-jointed group of technicians who work the eyes and eyebrows of the Wild Things by remote control.



One of Jim Henson's creatures in "Labyrinth."

The Wild Things are children's toys compared to Hoggle, a dwarfish creature with huge ears. "Hoggle is the most complicated figure anyone has ever tried to use as a main character in a film," Jim Henson said. Inside Hoggle is Shari Weiser, a midjet, who works Hoggle's arms and legs. A team of four people, including Brian Henson, operate Hoggle's face. "To get those five people to

move and act and think as one person is the hardest thing in this film," Jim Henson said. Hoggle stumbled and fell and crashed into walls, despite half a dozen rehearsals without the creature's head. With the head on, Weiser can see almost nothing. "When we first started," Jennifer Connelly said, "I'd be looking in Hoggle's mouth to talk to Shari. Now I just talk to Hoggle. All

the creatures seem so real to me that I feel dreadful throwing the Wild Things' heads around."

The creatures in "Labyrinth," which Henson and his team spent more than two years designing, are even more sophisticated than those in "The Dark Crystal," whose development, fabrication and maintenance cost more than \$5 million.

"We thought we'd have to build every set above ground so they could work the creatures from underneath," said Elliot Scott, the production designer. "But Jim's got beyond that."

All the high tech will be meaningless if Henson cannot tell an emotionally involving story. The fate of "Return to Oz," which also dealt with a young girl on a quest, is a cautionary tale. Despite the wonderfully crafted copper man Tik-Tok and the daring Claymation Nome King, critics found the movie odd and dark, and audiences stayed away.

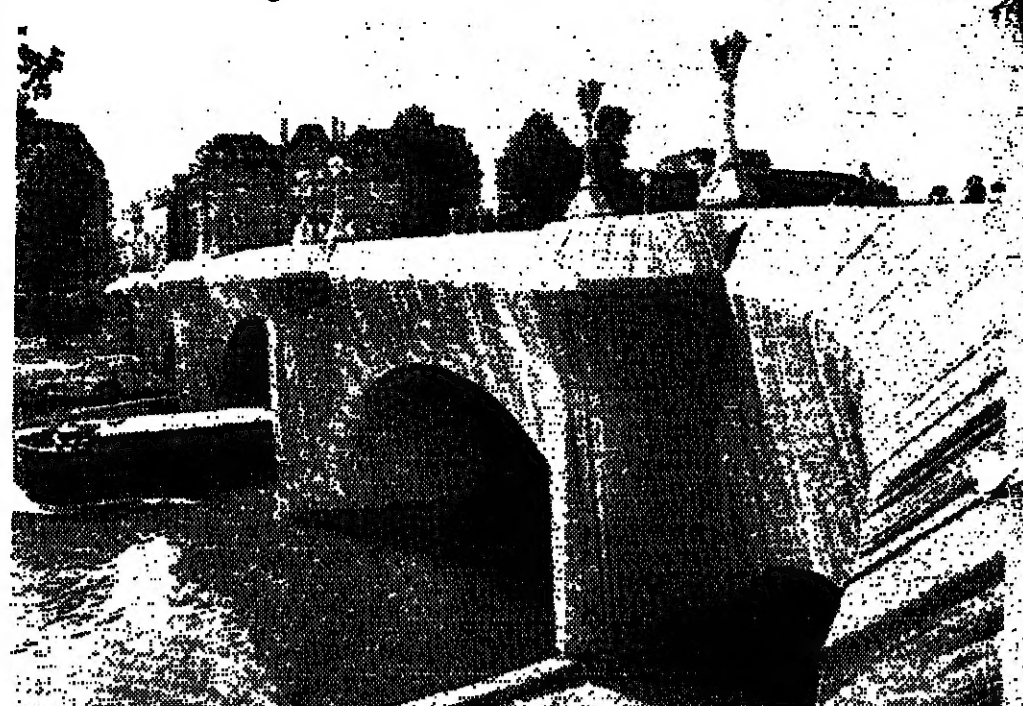
The screenplay for "Labyrinth" is by Terry Jones, the Monty Python member who directed "Meaning of Life," and by Laura Phillips, from a story by Henson and Dennis Lee. Equally a creator of the movie is its conceptual designer, Brian Froud, the fantasy illustrator who wrote "Faeries." As the conceptual designer of "The Dark Crystal," he was responsible for imagining the goblins, canes and clothing that artificial beasts would be comfortable using.

Froud described his goblins as "forces of evil but very funny, incompetent forces of evil. Goblins are little balls of fluff in the corner of a bedroom, the feelings of neurosis you try to brush under a carpet. Jim's triumph is creating creatures that can be performed so that you have spontaneous interaction between creatures and live actors."

"The creatures are actors, just like live people," Henson said. What it's all about is getting a performance out of a creature. It's not exciting that working with people. "Yet the 48-year-old puppet master signs a little over what he has chosen to do. 'Whatever we can do with creatures,' he said, 'we can never approach the kind of sparkle and depth you get with a real person.'"

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

A Successful Artistic Coverup in Paris



Paris (above), the Associated Press

A crew directed by Christo (right), the Bulgarian-born American artist, has finished wrapping the Pont Neuf in Paris. His next project: Probably two six-mile strings of giant umbrellas being set up simultaneously in Japan and the western United States or wrapping the Reichstag in Berlin. The bridge will remain wrapped for two weeks.

The lead singer for the heavy-metal rock band Motley Crue has been ordered as part of a plea bargain in Los Angeles to pay \$2.7 million to victims of an alcohol-related car accident. Vincent Neil Wharton, 24, also has to spend 30 days in the county jail, beginning next June, and to continue performing 200 hours of community service, which his lawyer said included benefit concerts and speeches opposing drug and alcohol use. "I feel a sense like this benefits society," said the lawyer, Michael Nassar. "It's an unusual case because you have a young man with an enormous potential to reach teenagers." Wharton pleaded guilty in July to charges of manslaughter and drunken driving in connection with a collision in December that killed one person and injured two. He was ordered to pay \$1.8 million to Lisa Hogan, 18, who spent weeks in a coma. The other victim, Daniel Smithers, 20, will receive \$700,000, and \$200,000 will go to the estate of Nicholas Ding-

ley, 24, drummer for the band Hanoi Rocks, who was with Wharton.

"Cagney & Lacey," a police show that the CBS television network once canceled, and "The Cosby Show," the comedy that has sparked NBC's ratings comeback, dominated the prizes for series at the 37th annual Emmy Awards ceremony. "Cagney & Lacey," which came back on the air in 1983 because of support from critics and viewers, upset two NBC favorites as best dramatic series: "Miami Vice" and "Hill Street Blues." NBC won 12 of the 29 awards. CBS was second with 11 awards. The Public Broadcasting System won four and ABC two. "Do You Remember Love" (CBS), a drama about Alzheimer's disease, was named best dramatic special. Joanne Woodward won an Emmy for her performance in it and Vickie Patik won for her script. The British-made "The Jewel in the Crown" (PBS) was named best limited series.



"Cagney & Lacey" took best direction and best writing, and Tyne Daly, as Detective Mary Beth Lacey, won best dramatic actress for the third straight year, defeating her co-star, Sharon Gless. "The Cosby Show" won best comedy writing for Ed Weinberg and Michael Leeson and best direction for Jay Sandrich. Bill Cosby, the star, rejected a nomination, saying he didn't believe in competing against other performers.

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